THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,746—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 7-30 p.m.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
14th Sept.	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
21st ,,	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
5th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
12th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
19th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
26th ,,	* MALOJA	12500	MACEDONIA	10500
2nd Nov.	CHINA	8000	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
16th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th ,,	MEDINA	12500	.....	...

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S.S. MACEDONIA.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

22nd Feb.	EGYPT	8000	....	..
1st March	MOREA	11000	....	..
8th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	..
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th ,,	* ARCADIA	7000	.....	..
22nd ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	..
29th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	....	..
12th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10000	.....	..
19th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	..
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	.....	..
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Oct
Semiramis	3999	G. Gillhuber	16th Oct
Habsburg	3979	E. Sebarich	1st Nov
Leopolis	3605	P. Badetsich	16th Nov

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS' SEASON 1913

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Feb
Semiramis	3999	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
Gabloni	8000	...	1st Mar
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th ,,
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April
Semiramis	3999	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
Gabloni	8000	...	1st May
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th ,,
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	...	28th Feb
F. Ferdinand	6016	...	28th Mar
Austria	7388	...	28th Apr

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 750
To London via Trieste ..... „ 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back... „ 903 „ 1088*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 525
To London via Trieste ..... „ 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back... „ 655 „ 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 675
To London via Trieste ..... „ 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back.. „ 832 „ 993*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the Ards, Gozzards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	8th Oct.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH, Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 25 per annum in advance, post free.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers. Tons. Sailing. Date. Time. Route via
Linga ... 2185 Friday 13th Sept, † 5 a.m. direct.
Lhasa ... 2184 Mon. 16th Sept. 11 a.m.* P.D. and C.M.
Kaisar.. 1195 Tues. 19th Sept. 9 a.m. † C.M.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porbunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH

(Weekly).

S. S. "Kaisar" 1195 tons, on Thursday, 19th Sept. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Bankura" 3200 tons, on Wednesday, 18th September, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons on Thursday 3rd October, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lightning" on or about 14th September.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
12th September, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1913	Leave Bombay about 1913	Leave Karachi about 1913
Trafford Hall	5321	.....	..	..	15 Sept.
City of Athens	5594	.....	30 Aug.	..	15 ,,
City of Poona	5500	.....	...	..	30 ,,
*Merton Hall	4327	.....	13 Sept.	..	3 Oct.
City of Benares	6973	.....	21 ,,	..	11 ,,
City of Calcutta	7630	3 Sept.	27 ,,	..	17 ,,
City of Paris	9232	19 ,,	9/10 Oct.	..	2 Nov.
City of Birmingham	7475	26 ,,	21 ,,	..	9 ,,
*Newby Hall	4388	9 Oct.	29 ,,	..	19 ,,
City of Glasgow	6959	16 ,,	7/8 Nov.	..	28 ,,
Trafford Hall	5321	23 ,,	16 ,,	..	6 Dec.
City of Athens	5594	31 ,,	23 ,,	..	13 ,,
City of Karachi	5996	8 Nov.	3 Dec.	..	21 ,,
City of Lahore	6875	30 ,,	23 1913	..	1913 14 Jan.
City of Paris	9232	11 Dec.	2/3 Jan.	..	25 ,,

NOTE—All the above Steamers except the Merton Hall, Netherby Hall, Newby Hall, Locksley Hall and Trafford Hall have second class accommodation.

* These are "B" class steamers.

FARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	643	1,091	489	802
Liverpool	606	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin

FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE in connection with NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in connection with the CUNARD LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay :—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP..... £400,000
RESERVE..... £ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.
BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.,
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Malacca	Thaiping
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Medan	Yokohama
Hankow	New York	

Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG, Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP.... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a. for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... „ 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tieling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Re. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

"Quality remains when dreams of price are lost :
Seek not the bubble reputation at the bargain's cost."

QUALITY

If we had the power to convince those who have a special weakness for purchasing everything that is advertised at a low price and which is thought to be cheap on that account, believing perhaps like Mr. Dooley, that "Quality is what th' manufacturer throws in with his goods for a prisint to ye," we would be helping to prevent great public waste of money. QUALITY with us is also restrained in a certain measure in its association with economy in price, but the features always prominently before us is a satisfactory product, a product of manufacture which is a complete embodiment of artistic excellence, accuracy, durability and refined finish, characteristics which will relieve the mind, when a purchase is contemplated, of all doubt or uncertainty on the question of QUALITY. It is by these requisite and studied conditions that we have been able to establish a distinguishing and high character for

QUALITY IN OUR WATCHES,
QUALITY IN OUR CLOCKS,
QUALITY IN OUR JEWELLERY,
QUALITY IN OUR SILVER-WARE,
QUALITY IN OUR ELECTRO-PLATE,
&c., &c., &c.

Any article we offer for sale will become to its owner an absolute Souvenir for a lifetime of the best value for money paid. Our aim has never been the introduction of something that will "sell" at a low price, because of that something being a crude and therefore cheapened imitation of something superior and refined which commands a higher value. We leave the degenerate side of this sort of trade with professional counterfeiters connected with the trade of the bazaars.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

WATCH and CLOCKMAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer.
SOFTSHELL NUTS for DESSERT such as WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS.
HORS-D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and in Italy.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

GRAHAM'S

FIVE CROWN PORT

An Old Tawny Dry Wine.

THE FAMOUS "FIAT"

FIAT MOTOR CARS are owned by MOTORISTS of DISTINCTION throughout INDIA.

When owners of small FIATS Do sell their cars it is to buy larger FIATS

LATEST MODELS.

Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

CONDOR'S (LATE D. FERNANDES & Co.)

WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

All the medicines in the world are not known to the public unless they have been tried ONCE at least. Undernoted are the few reliable and effective Specifics which are still an enormous Demand since 1870. Why not try then.

CONDORODYNE. A remedy far superior to all the Chlorodynes on the market, price, Re. 1 per bottle.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA. An invaluable remedy in all Impurities of the Blood. Re. 1-8.

CORN AND WART CURE.—An excellent preparation for the speedy and permanent removal of Corns, Warts, etc. Annas 8 only.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS GIVES INSTANT RELIEF.—Annas 8.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.—An invaluable and exceedingly pleasant preparation for cleansing the teeth Strengthens the gums, imparts a pleasant and refreshing odour to the breath, prevents decay, removes all stains from the teeth, and renders them pearly white Annas 4 per pot only.

CAMPHOR COUGH AND COLD BALSAM.—An unrivalled and extremely palatable mixture for all chronic and acute affections of the Throat Chest and Lungs. Gives instant relief and effects a speedy cure. Annas 12 per bottle.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Mild.) An excellent remedy in suppressions, irregularities and disorders peculiar to the Sex Re. 1.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Strong) Same as the above but far more speedy and efficacious in action. Guaranteed safe and harmless. Rs. 3.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—A never failing remedy in even the most obstinate forms of all skins diseases. Annas 8 per pot.

CONTRA-FAT.—A perfectly harmless and extraordinarily effective remedy in Obesity Involves no restriction in diet and is very pleasant to take. Well worth a trial. Rs. 3 per bottle.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER.—A non-oily and delicately perfumed hair tonic. Promotes a rapid and luxuriant growth of the hair cools and cleanses the scalp removes dandruff, and speedily restores grey hairs to their natural colour. Rs. 3 only.

SANTALINE CAPSULES.—An exceedingly popular and highly efficacious remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of even the most chronic or acute urethral discharges. Rs. 3 per bottle.

ANTICHOLERA MIXTURE.—Re. 1. Perfumed Prickly Heat Powder. Annas 8.

ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT. Rs. 2-8.

Condor's Sore Throat Solution, Rs. 3.

Most of the above remedies should always be kept handy in every home, so as to avoid doctors bills.

If your chemist does not stock these write to the sole manufacturers.

THE ONLY EUROPEAN FIRM IN INDIA who supply all articles to the public at lowest rates prevailing in the market and deliver same to your door free of carriage and cooly charges, for all your monthly orders valued over Rs. 25 only.

CONDOR & SONS (Successors to D. Fernandes & Co.), Chemists, Druggists, Provision Merchants, Tobacconists etc, 61 Hornby Road. (opp: Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Fort, Bombay.) Write for anything you may require. Mofussil orders attended very carefully and promptly. Trial solicited.

ORDERS FOR THE PARSI NEW YEAR NOW REGISTERED AT MONGINI BROTHERS.

FANCY PRESENTATION CAKES IN MANY NEW DESIGNS GATEAUX SPECIALITIES (OVER TWENTY VARIETIES) FROM 1 lb. AND UPWARDS, FRESH DAILY IF ORDERED BEFORE 9 a.m.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25, 27, 29, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 325.

INSURANCES.

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT IN LIFE INSURANCE FOR EUROPEANS RESIDENT IN INDIA

THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

offer Policies at Minimum Cost with Maximum Benefits.

For Particulars of New Schemes apply to

KING KING and Co.,
Secretaries,
KING'S BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1911.

Policies Issued	...6,551 for £	2,249,059
New Premiums (1911)...	„	104,847
Annual Income ...	„	1,468,028
Assets	„	10,505,564
Total Payments under Policies	„	28,032,890
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st 1910...	£	442,000

CALL FOR LATEST PROSPECTUS.

WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon.
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1¼ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

H. M. COOK,
Ag. Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 4,00,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.
Oriental Building, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS.

OWING to PUBLIC HOLIDAYS the WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS will be available for completion of the Return Journey up to 12 noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th September, 1912, instead of TUESDAY, the 17th September, 1912.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 11th September, 1912.

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the abovenamed Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of September, 1912, at 2 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon, when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed. And Notice is hereby also given that a further Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, will be held at the same time and place on MONDAY, the 7th day of October, 1912, next for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned meeting and of confirming if thought fit as Special Resolution the subjoined Resolution.

THE RESOLUTION ABOVE REFERRED TO.

That Article 91 of the Company's Articles of Association be altered by cancelling the last eleven words thereof and by substituting in their place the following :—

For a period of 30 Thirty years from the 1st day of January, 1912, and shall be paid by way of remuneration a commission of 10 per cent on the profits realised by the Company in any year such percentage to be computed before any portion of such profits is applie in payment of a dividend for that year on the shares of the Company or set aside for any of the purposes specified in Art. 110 sub-clause (c) and if the amount of such remuneration computed as aforesaid shall in any year fall short of Rs. 36,000 then the said deficit shall be made good by the Company and that the agreement set out in the schedule be deemed cancelled upon the execution of the new Agreement the draft of which has been initialled by the Chairman of this meeting.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

N.B.—The draft of the new Agreement is OPEN to inspection at the Company's Registered Office between the hours of 12 noon and 5 P.M. (S.T.).

NOTICE is hereby given that ONE PREFERENCE SHARE No. 4041 of the VISHNU COTTON MILL LIMITED, standing in my name has been LOST or STOLEN.

Finder presenting the same to the Undersigned will be Rewarded.

F. G. TRAVERS,
Care of Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Ld., Karachi.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FOREST COLLEGE.
DEHRA DUN.

THE selection of two Government stipendiary STUDENTS to be sent to the above College from the Northern Circle for training in Forestry with a view to their subsequent appointment as Rangers in the Bombay Forest Service will be made at the office of the Undersigned on Pali Hill, Bandra, on the 1st October, 1912, at 12 o'clock.

2. Candidates of first selection may have to reappear for final selection on the 2nd October.
3. No one absent on the 1st will be seen on the 2nd.
4. Particulars of requisite qualifications etc., may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

W. FISHER,
Ag. Conservator of Forests,
Northern Circle.
Bandra, 9th September, 1912.

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1909.

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LONDON MARKET

LONDON, SEPT. 10.] [BOMBAY, SEPT. 11.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols	73 3-16		1-8
do. Rentes	92 1-2	unchgd	
2½ do. Sterling Loan	91 1-2		1-4
1-2 do. Gov. Securities	84 1-16	unchgd	
Silver Silver in London Spot	28 13-16	unchgd	
do. 2 months'	28 3-4	unchgd	
Bar Silver in New York	62 1-2	unchgd	
Exchanges on London at Paris	25·28		1-2
do. do. at Berlin	20 45 1-2	1-2	
do. do. New York	4·85 1-8		1-4
Discount Bank of England Rate	4	since	
do. short London Bills	29th Aug		1-8
3 months' sight	3 1-2	unchgd	
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight	3 7-8	unchgd	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	4	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8		1-8
Interest day-to-day Loans	1 3-4	unchgd	
do. 7 day Market Loans	2	unchgd	

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

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LIVERPOOL—

Spot ... Quiet—Easier.

Futures steady

Manchester ... Quiet with a fair enquiry

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Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 600 "

Imports ... 12,000 "

Mid-Americans ... 6·62—08

Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 3-4 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·25	6·21	6·18	6·18	6·19
—06	—07	—06	—06	—06
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apr.-May.	May.-June	
6·20	6·21	6·23	6·24	
—07	—07	—06	—06	

New York 11 a.m., Oct. 11·30 Jan. 11·40.

New York official Noon call Oct. 11·39 Jan. 11·45.

New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 11·34 Jan. 11·49.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 50,060

" Receipts at " last year ... 55,900

" Exports to Great Britain ... 11,000

" Exports to Continent ... Nil

" Spot Cotton ... 11·35—10

Futures—Month of Oct. 11·15—17 } Advanced early on unfavourable weather reports and declined later owing to reported slack spot demand.

Futures—Month of Jan. 11·22—22

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ... 11 1-4—1-8

Futures month of Oct. ... 11·16—26

Futures month of Jan. ... 11·30—24

Tone of Spot Cotton ... Easy.

NEILL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Our Circular is quite impartial. Mill stocks 1,850,000. No serious damage to crop so far. The estimate of the crop cannot be relied on at this stage of the season.

Liverpool, Sept 10.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings ... Fair enquiry, but trade quiet.

Tone Cloths ... Market steady

Weft American "54" ... 11 1-2

Weft Egyptian "80" ... 17 3-8

Tone—Yarn—Market quiet.

Weft Egyptian "32"	...	11 3-4
Twist "32" W T C	...	9 7-8
Twist "32" B	...	10 3-8
Cloth G 20 36 inch	...	13 7 1-2
Twist "36" W T C	...	10 1-8
Twist "36" B	...	10 5-8
Twist "42"	...	11 3-4
Twist American "60"	...	16
Twist Egyptian "60"	...	16 3-4
Twist Egyptian "80"	...	21
40s Banner Mill Twist	...	10 1-2
Geo Mayall's Yarn	...	10 5-8

F. G. F. Tinnevelly C I F—Liverpool ... 6 5-32

Buyers or Sellers ... ... Sellers.

Months ... ... Sept.-Oct

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal

Do. Months— ... ...

Do. Name of Ports— ... .

Wheat White Karachi ... 38 1-2 unchgd

Do. Months— ... Sept.-Oct

Do. Name of Ports—London—Buyers

Wheat Red Karachi 38 3-4

Do Months—Sept.-Oct.—London—Sellers.

Tone—Sellers.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario and Fe 61lbs, ... } Unchgd

Do. Month— ... }

Barletta Russo 62 1-2 lbs ... }

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... ... } Unchgd

Do Months ... }

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 53 1-4

Do. Months— ... Sept.-Oct.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal

Do. Months— ... .

Do. Name of Ports,— ... .

Brown Cawnpore ... 49 1-4

Do. Months— ...Sept.-Oct.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers

Tone—Easier.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...62 1-4

Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.

Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Done.

Tone—Easier.

Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 55 3-4

Do. Months—Sept-Oct.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Nominal

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 6-17-6

Nov.-Dec. Hull—Nearest—Value—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)... ... ... 14 7-8 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber... ... ... 4 9 1-4

Sept.-Oct.—Sellers—Quiet

METALS—

Copper Braziers	...	£ 90 1-2 unchgd
Yellow Metal	...	d 7 1-2
Standard Copper G M C	...	£ 78 1-2

FREIGHTS—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals...13s 6d—Nominal

ARRIVALS:—

"Harpagus."

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 12 11 1-4

Do. Months of Shipment... Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... 12 4 1-2

Do Months of Shipments ... Oct Dec.—Sellers.

German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 12 3

Months of Shipments ... Sept—Sellers

10 1 3-4—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.

Tone—Steady but little doing.

S A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ... 14 0 3-4

Months of Shipments ... Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.

Tone.—Steady, but very quiet.

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 11 4 1-2—unchgd

Month of Shipments ... Sept.

Tone—Quiet.

Java Sugar—Unchanged. Very quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [11TH SEPT. 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
11 Boxes Gold Bulin	7,29,600	London	National Bank
14 Boxes Gold Bulin	8,87,040	do	do
13 Boxes Gold Bulin	7,68,000	do	Chartered Bank
9 Boxes Gold	3,41,240	do	Supt. P. & O Coy.
Bulin and Sovs	22,500		
1 Box Gold	38,400		
Bulin and Sovs	15,000	do	Hongkong Bank
1 Box Sovs	30,000	Durban	National Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 9th Sept. 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	27	31,382
B. B. and C. I. Railway	17	19,903

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

A further decline of 17 and 22 points in New York, and 26 and 34 points in New Orleans is reported in the telegrams to hand to-day. The bearishness of the Ginners' report is now making itself felt. Weather news is conflicting, but rain has fallen in some portions of the cotton bell; while in Texas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Arkansas the weather continues hot and dry.

Prices in the local market are easier, good Broach being Rs. 292, fully good Bengal Rs. 242 and fine Khamgaon-Akola Rs. 273. The market is more or less closed and there is nothing doing.

All other markets are closed for a public holiday.

TO-DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	...	...	599 bales.
Wheat	...	...	48,825 cwts.
Linseed	...	...	7,484 "
Rapeseed	...	...	1,772 "
Gingellyseed	...	...	319 "
Poppyseed	...	...	1,971 "
Groundnuts	...	...	182 "
Castorseed	...	...	2,657 "
Rice	...	...	5,216 "
Myrabollams	...	...	220 "
Cottonseed	...	...	2,845 "
Mowrasee	...	...	1,914 "
Gram	...	...	19,871 "
Joowar	...	...	757 "
Maize	...	...	Nil "
Barley	...	...	7,321 "

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 9th Sept.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1912-13	£ 15,500,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1912 to 2nd Sept., 1912, by Council Bills a	£ 8,670,825
Balance to be remitted from 8th Sept. 1912, to 31st March, 1913	£ 6,829,175

a Of this sum £1,950,000 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve.

CALCUTTA COAL AND JUTE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 11.

In share market to-day coal shares ruled steady with moderate business passing. A fair volume of business was reported in jute shares, prices of which ruled fully firm with an upward tendency. In coal shares Baraboni hardened to Rs. 14 against Rs. 13-12 and Rs. 14 yesterday, Bhalgora at Rs. 21-14 and Rs. 22-2 showed a decline of fourannas on yesterday's prices, while Satpukuria Assansol sold at Rs. 11-8. Outside prices realised yesterday. In Jute, Alliance (ordinary) fetched Rs. 122, an advance of two rupees, Barnagore Rs. 77-8, a decline of eight annas, and Hooghly (Pref.) Rs. 57, an advance of one rupee.

It is officially announced that, until further notice, seamen and stokers of very good character and of superior ability will be allowed to re-engage for a further term of five years after completing their time for a long-service pension. Men allowed to re-engage under these conditions will be permitted to join Class A of the Royal Fleet Reserve at the age of forty-five, and in order to avoid checks to promotion, an advancement is to be made in respect of every such re-engagement as though the discharge to pension had actually been effected. It is further directed that until further notice, special service seamen and stokers, when about to complete their active service portions, other than short service engagements, are to be invited to re-engage for a further term of three years in the fleet. They will be eligible for advancement up to seaman-gunner and seaman-torpedoman. Men now enrolled in Class B Royal Fleet Reserve who have served as special service seamen or stokers and have not completed nine years' total service in the fleet will be allowed to re-enter for three years' service. Men re-entered under these conditions will resume their active service ratings.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and Ans. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GRIFFITH.—Sept. 2, at Hakea, Coonoor, the wife of Mr. C. L. T. Griffith, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Football: Warwickshire Regt. v. R. G. A.

Cricket: Presidency v. Mohammedans.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11.

Maxim: "Many a man has gone through try ing to be a good fellow."—Philadelphia Record.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Co.'s. s. s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 30th ultimo. left Aden at 9 p.m., on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 a. m., to-morrow.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday next at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-5	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and Inter. class).	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-30	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Gazerat Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	19-52

ISLAM CLUB.—The annual Ramzan Eid dinner of the Islam Club will take place on Monday, at the club premises, Chowpatty.

OUR LADY OF THE MOUNT.—The Catholic staff of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Bombay, will celebrate their annual thanksgiving mass in Mount Mary's Church, Bandora Hill, on Sunday the 15th instant, at 8-30 a.m. Revd. Fr. William Kaesen, S.J., has kindly consented to preach.

COLLAPSE OF A ROOF.—The roof of the Municipal Marathi Girls' School building collapsed on Tuesday afternoon. The tiles fell on the ceiling beneath and no children were injured though eighty were in the school at the time.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and officers, the string band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music under the direction of Sergeant J. O'Dell commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Lourenço Marques and other places in South Africa, per extra s.s. "Enfield" via Teticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., on Friday the 13th instant.—Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo per extra s.s. "Santhia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 p.m., on Friday, the 13th instant.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette" Sept. 13.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" with the English mails of the 30th ultimo, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour to-morrow, brings the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Goldney, Miss E.	Benade, Mr. J. M.
Swinhoe, Mr. C. D. and Mrs.	Sheffield, Mr. C. A. Kesshnan, Mrs.
Taylor, Lt.-Col. E.	King, Capt. E.
Ewing, Rev. Dr. J. C. R.	

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Broughton, Capt. B. D.	Dawson, Capt. H. J. H.
Cairns, Capt. T. A. E.	Ratan, Mr. S.
Woollcombe, Mrs. R. and Miss M.	Michael, Mrs. W. H. Garrett, Miss
Minshall, Mr. T. H.	Jones, Mr. B. M.
Gordon, Mr. C. A.	Britten, Mrs. T. X.
Lucas, Col. T. J. R.	Foard, Miss
Vaughan, Major R. E.	Aylward, Mr. R. N.
Smith, Capt. H. P.	Lawrie, Mr. H. J.
Savile, Mr. L. H.	Higuel, Mr. S. R.
Hodges, Miss D. W.	Branson, Mr. C.
Stephenson, Major	Nehru, Mr. J. L.
Brayne, Mr. A. F. L. and Mrs.	Dewar, Mr. F. G. Donald, Mr. A. K.
Watts, Major B.	Dunbar, Mr. J. R. R.
Hendry, Capt. A.	Creece, Mr. and Mrs.
Cole, Mr. C. W.	Crossley, Mr.
Britten, Maj. T. X.	Kathju, Mr. J. L.
Tyler, Mr. H. G. S.	Ferrario, Mr.
Chater, Mr. A. F.	Moodalier, Mr. C. V.
Learoyd, Mr. H. B.	Inevarthen, Mr. E.
Hewett, Capt. R. W.	

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Meston, Kt. S. I., Sir James	Maxwell, Mr.
Meston, Lady	Brekford, Major A. L.
Christie, Miss F.	Irvine, Dr. D'Arcy
Piggott, Miss S. D.	Fischer, Miss N.
Stiffe, Mr. N. C.	Mellis V. C., Maj.-Gen. C. J.
Temple, Mr. F. C.	

LONDON TO KARACHI.—Booth, Mr. W.

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.—Eagles, Mr. A.

BRINDISI TO KARACHI.—Davis, Mr. J. E. Davis Mr. C. E.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sept.				
12	m 0 0 a	29 7	m 5 31	15 4
			6 2 a	14 9
13	m 0 26	29 5	m 6 13	15 10
	0 57 a	29 3	6 39 a	14 7
14	m 1 9	29 2	m 6 55	16 8
	1 13 a	28 5	7 16 a	14 11
15	m 1 52	28 6	m 7 37	17 10
	1 45 a	27 5	7 53 a	15 7
16	m 2 37	27 6	m 8 20	19 2
	2 29 a	26 2	8 31 a	16 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

	Sunrise	Sunset
Sept. 12 (Thursday)	6h 26m	6h 45m
" 13 (Friday)	6h 26m	6h 44m
" 14 (Saturday)	6h 26m	6h 43m
" 15 (Sunday)	6h 26m	6h 42m
" 16 (Monday)	6h 27m	6h 41m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, Sept. 11th, 9h. 18-5m. a.m.; First Quarter, 18th, 1h. 24-7m. p. m.; Full Moon, 26th 5h. 4-2m. p.m. Last Quarter, Oct. 4th, 2h. 18-1m. a.m.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

THE HIGH COURT.

Penalty under the Stamp Act.

Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Rao disposed of an appeal filed by Bhawaniram Jetharam Marwadi, in a suit which was brought by Gangaram Valad Dhondi, in which the appellant was the first defendant, and Bai Ambabai, widow of Balmukund, was the second defendant. The plaintiff in the suit sought to recover and redeem certain properties on the payment of any sum found due, on accounts taken of the mortgage transaction as per the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act.

It was alleged that the plaintiff's father and brother mortgaged the lands with possession to defendants on the 10th of May, 1897, and then remortgaged them in June, 1899, for a further loan. That the plaintiff's father died about six years after the transaction, and interest was paid up to his death, and that he cultivated the land. The defendants, however, were in possession of the land.

The first defendant admitted the mortgage, but his contention was that he and his deceased brother, Balmukund, were joint owners and that he consequently became entitled to the mortgage money by way of survivorship, his brother's widow getting nothing.

The second defendant said she had no knowledge as to the title of the plaintiff to succeed the mortgagors, that her late husband and his brother the first defendant were divided and that the debt had fallen to her husband's share. The alleged mortgages were admitted by her.

The Subordinate Judge of Sinnar ordered that the plaintiff should retain possession of the mortgaged property and pay the second defendant Rs. 112, and costs, and redeem the property by paying the balance found due by yearly instalments. In default of the payment of any instalment, the second defendant to apply for sale under Section 13 of the Deccan Agriculturist's Relief Act.

On appeal, the District Judge confirmed the decree of the lower court. He added that he had been asked to take action under Section 44 of the Indian Stamp Act, and to direct the second defendant to pay half of the duty and penalty taken from the second defendant for the purpose of rendering the partition memoranda admissible in evidence. The Court, accordingly, directed that the appellant (the first defendant) pay the second defendant in addition to costs, Rs. 302-8 being half the duty and penalty paid on the memoranda of partition.

Against this order the first defendant, Bhawaniram Jetharam Marwadi, appealed.

Mr. Justice Batchelor, in delivering judgment said, the Court unfortunately felt unable to accept the findings of the District Judge. It appeared that the case was argued before him on 15th November, 1911, and judgment was not given till the 23rd of December following. It was possible in the interval that the learned Judge's memory of the arguments addressed to him in the appeal had become somewhat obscure, but whether that was so or not both sides agreed before the Court, that the judgment as it stood was not wholly adequate or intelligible. The learned judge had referred to various darkasts, but so far as the Court was aware those darkasts were not on the records of the case. A question had been raised whether apart from the objections under the Stamp Act, the partition memoranda would be admissible notwithstanding that they were not registered. It appeared to the Court that the parties to the appeal were entitled in the first instances to have the District Judge's views on all the questions which properly arose in the first appeal.

The Court, accordingly, remanded the appeal to the District Judge, with instructions to dispose it on its merits.

A LAND DISPUTE.

Their lordships also disposed of an appeal in a suit in which Aba Valad Limbs, and thirty other Mhars sought to recover from Savlya Valad Rama and fifty-five others three-fourths of a property described in their plaint.

The plaintiffs alleged that the land in dispute belonged to them and defendants 36 and 56 as their vatan property. That defendants 1 to 35 wrongfully dispossessed them in 1907, hence the suit. That defendants 36 to 56, though plaintiffs' sharers, had refused to join them and were, therefore, made co-defendants.

The Subordinate Judge of Islampur, decreed joint possession of the land in dispute to the plaintiffs along with defendants 36 to 56 on the latter paying the plaintiffs the cost of joining them.

On appeal the District Judge of Satara observed that no less than twenty-one of the parties were of their own household, and that the plaintiff were endeavouring to force their rights down their throats in their own despite. He held that the plaintiffs had not proved their title, possession and dispossession, and that the suit was not in time. He accordingly allowed the appeal and reversed the lower Court's decree.

Mr. Justice Batchelor, in delivering judgment, said the Court thought that, the judge was wrong in reversing the decree which had been made by the trial court. The Court had some difficulty in understanding the precise grounds upon which that action had been taken. The learned judge below appeared to have overlooked a most important piece of evidence in the case, namely the judgment in an earlier suit, which had been affirmed in appeal. The Court had no doubt that this earlier suit was "inter-partes" and therefore the former judgment operated as "res-judicata." The character of the land now in dispute was the same as the land in the former suits and the parties' titles were also the same. In this respect the case resembled that of Ananta Balacharya versus Damodher Mukund, reported in I. L. R. XIII Bombay series at page 25.

For these reasons the Court reversed the decree of the District Judge and restored that of the Subordinate Judge. The plaintiffs were to get their costs in this court and their costs of the lower Court.

A PLAINTIFF WHO DID NOT APPEAR.

Before Mr. Justice Macleod, on Tuesday, the suit filed by F. Mitchell against J. F. Karaka was called for hearing. The parties were absent. The Court, accordingly, dismissed the suit.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 12th Sept., 1912.

136. Clothing—Members are requested to get fitted as soon as possible at the Tailors Shop at the new Headquarters for White Uniform.

All Helmets, Badges and Chevrons should be returned to Headquarters, with owner's name plainly marked.

(Sd.) E. T. LAMBERT, Capt., B. V. A., Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

Notice.

Entries for the Viceroy's Competition should reach Adjutant's Office on or before 15th September, with the entrance fee of Rs. 4-0-0.

The Rules and Programme of the I. V. B. A. for 1912-13, can be seen at Head-quarters.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality, and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 10th Sept. to 6 a.m. on the 11th September :—

	Attacks.	Death.
Plague...	1	nil
Total mortality from all causes		109
Same date last year		64

SATISFACTION goes with each bottle of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the most popular Fever Cure of the day. Nothing equals its efficacy as a cure for Malaria. It has an excellent tonic effect on the system and in no way it depresses the heart like other Fever Cures. Atrial is sure to convince the most prejudiced. Of all chemists —MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

INDIAN COMPANIES BILL.

Views of Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

(Continued from Wednesday's "Bombay Gazette.")

The Committee suggest that a section should be added to the Bill to the following effect:—"Where two or more Companies indebted to each other are being wound up either by the Court voluntarily or subject to the supervision of the Court, the same person shall not be appointed liquidator for both or all or for any two, three or more of such Companies."

The Committee make this suggestion in consequence of certain recent company liquidations in Bombay, in which extreme inconvenience has been experienced owing to the same person being appointed as liquidator of two or more companies which had cross dealings with and were indebted to each other.

The Committee observe that by this section where a banking company, which was in existence on the date meationed, proposes to register as a limited company, it is required to give notice of such intention to every person who has a banking account with the company. The Committee think that it should be made clear, that the expression "persons having a banking account," includes fixed depositors with Banking Companies: these customers of the Bank being equally, if not in fact more largely, interested.

The Committee think that the doubt suggested by them might be removed by providing for notice being given :

"To every person who has an account either current deposit or other with the company."

This section is ostensibly aimed at persons, but by virtue of Section 3 (39) of the General Clauses Act will cover any company, association or body of individuals whether incorporated or not: the Committee are of opinion that this might conveniently be made clear; and the following amendment of the section is suggested:—

"if any person, firm or company trade or carry on business under any name or title of which "Limited" is the last word, those persons or that firm or company, unless duly incorporated with limited liability and entitled by the law of the country in which they or it are or is incorporated to use the "Limited," or its equivalent in the language of such country, as part of their or its title or designation, shall be liable to a fine" &c., &c., &c.

The Committee submit that notwithstanding this section follows the wording of the English Act and the Indian Companies Act, 1882, the use of the word "in pursuance" in lines 4 and 5 of the section is inaccurate; the correct phraseology would, they suggest, be:—

"Every conveyance, mortgage or other dead, made before the commencement of this Act, "which would have been valid under the provisions" of any enactment" &c., &c., &c.

PRIVATE COMPANIES.

The Committee find that the Bill follows the English Act with two very material exceptions, viz.—

(a) That the exception contained in Section 26 (3) of the English Act by which private companies are exempted from filing Balance Sheets, is not reproduced in the Bill; and

(b) that in the English Act there is no restriction as to auditors similar to that contained in Section 76 and Sections 142 (1) and (2) of the Bill.

The Committee are not aware of the reasons which have moved Government in making the departures from the English Act to which attention is drawn; the matter has doubtless received careful consideration, but the Committee doubt whether the actual status of private companies has been sufficiently considered.

It is a matter of great importance to note that under Section 2 (II) of the Bill a private company is one which prohibits any invitation to the public to subscribe for any shares or debentures of the company; and it is the fact that the great majority of private companies are practically nothing more than partnership concerns and the object of their formation has been to retain capital, which in most instances of private concerns would be withdrawn on the death or retirement of a partner. In its status as a Company, a private company comes under practically no obligation to the public of the nature of the obligations falling within the scope of the intended legislation; and the Committee, therefore, consider that private companies should not be called upon to submit what are after all their private affairs, to the public. It is to be noted that it is open to Bankers and others who have any dealings of importance with private companies to insist upon seeing the Balance Sheets of such companies in precisely the same manner as is now done in the case of partnership concerns.

It is a well-known fact that under the recent legislation in the United Kingdom, private companies have largely increased in number, and a similar growth of companies of the like class may safely be anticipated in India unless undue restrictions are imposed; and in view of the great advantage which private companies undoubtedly constitute to the trading public, the Committee consider that legislature should be extremely careful in introducing legislation which imposes upon private companies in India restrictions and responsibilities to which similar companies are not liable under the English Act.

The Committee are therefore of opinion that the exception which appears in Section 26 (3) of the English Act should be reproduced in Section 78 (1) of the Indian Act.

As to audit, having regard to what is stated above, the Committee consider that private companies should be left to appoint as their auditors such persons as they may consider suitable and desirable; and the Committee are therefore of opinion that Section 78 (2) of the Bill should be amended so as to leave a discretion in this matter to private companies.

The Committee deal with private companies incorporated outside British India in the next Head in the course of their comments on Section 310 of the Bill.

This section deals with the conversion of private companies into public companies, and the only comment the Committee have to make upon the section is as to the use of the expression "Statutory declaration," instead of which they think the expression "a duly verified declaration" as used in Section 107 (1) (a) should be employed, seeing that statutory declarations are not provided for by Indian Law.

While, however, on the subject of private companies, the Committee consider that inasmuch as the intended legislation will introduce a class of company hitherto unknown to Indian Company Law, and that there are at the present time in India, companies registered as public companies which would have been registered as private companies, had the present proposed legislation been in force at the date of their incorporation, a section should be introduced into the Bill enabling Companies, the Memoranda and Articles of Association and general circumstances of which are such as to qualify them for admission into the class, to become "Private Companies" either by a notification to the Registrar that they claim to be private companies, or, if considered necessary, by a notification coupled with a declaration that they comply with the conditions defined in Section 2 (II).

COMPANIES ESTABLISHED OUTSIDE BRITISH INDIA.

Section 310.—The Committee observe that this section practically follows and adopts Section 274 of the English Act, and while the Committee consider that the section may have a very useful application, they think that its possible effects should be very carefully scrutinized.

The main difficulty, the Committee experience, is as to the correct interpretation to be placed upon the words "establishes a place of business." The Committee think that it is probable that Section 274 of the English Act was introduced mainly for the protection of the British public against bogus companies established outside the United Kingdom seeking to obtain subscriptions to share capital within the United Kingdom; a view which is supported by Sub-section (4) (a); and if this is the case, the value of the section in India is somewhat problematical, as it is an extremely unusual thing for foreign companies to invite subscriptions to share capital in India; were it an ordinary occurrence the provisions of the section would undoubtedly be of great value to the Indian investing public.

The section must, however, be considered in the light of existing conditions; and the Committee desire to point out that conditions of trade in India are not altogether similar to those obtaining in England; it is a matter of frequent occurence to find in this country a person or firm holding himself or itself out as Agent for several foreign manufacturers many of whom are companies incorporated outside British India. This representations is not infrequently justified by an agreement between the person or firm in question and the foreign manufacturers, under which the said person or firm is or are appointed sole Agent of the manufacturer for India or a certain district in India, and it is to be noted that, where such agreements exist, the foreign manufacturers will not accept orders direct from parties resident in the localities falling under the jurisdiction of their Agents so appointed, but refer such parties to their Agents. The position of the persons or firms referred to acting as such Agents is moreover frequently advertised by means of their office name boards and by their letter paper and bill heads, &c.

The Committee are informed of the decision of the Appeal Court in England in Grant vs. Anderson and Co., (1892) 1 Q.B. p. 108, but that was a decision upon the rules of the High Court in England, and may be affected by the provisions of the Indian Contract Act providing for the remedies of a party dealing with an agent for a foreign principal; and the Committee consider that it should be made clear that a company incorporated outside British India, carrying on business in India through an agent, does not come within the purview of the section; a result the Committee would most strongly deprecate as tending to a restriction of trade.

The Committee would draw attention to the fact that in the class of business referred to above, the foreign manufacturers do not give powers of Attorney to their agents, it not being in fact necessary that they should do so in order to conduct their trade; and the Committee entertain serious doubts as to the wisdom of making it a requirement of law that such manufacturers should grant Powers of Attorney to their Agents, and be liable to comply with the requirements of this section.

The Committee would further point out that it is not infrequent for a foreign manufacturer to make his Agent an office allowance and or to sell his goods through his Agent on commission, circumstances which the Committee think might affect the decision in the case above referred to.

If the Committee's apprehensions on this point are justified, they consider the expression "establishes a place of business in British India" should be defined with the necessary limitation.

The Committee welcome the application of law in the nature of the section to Banking, Insurance, Manufacturing, Trading and other Companies which have their own places of business in British India; but in these cases even they consider the requirements of the section are capable of being modified in some respects without impairing its usefulness.

Before, however, suggesting these modifications, the Committee would point out that, subject to the limitation above recommended, the section ought to be applicable to all Companies incorporated outside British India, whether now established or which may hereafter be established and they would suggest that Sub-clause (1) of the section should read:—

(1) "Every Company incorporated outside British India which has established or shall establish a place of business in British India shall in the case of a Company already established within six months from the date of this Act coming into force, or, in the case of any other Company, within one month from the establishment of the place of business, file with the Registrar" &c., &c., &c.

Reverting to their suggestion to modify the requirements of the section, the Committee beg to suggest the following:

(i) Sub-Section (1) (b).

That for this sub-section the following sub-section should be substituted :—

(b) "The full address of the registered or principal office of the Company."

The Committee consider that the disclosure of the address of the registered or principal office of a foreign company is important; but the Committee do not think that any particular value attaches to the filing of a list of the directors of a foreign company, such names not being calculated to convey anything to the Indian public.

(ii)—That in view of the above the continuation of Sub-section (1) beginning with the words "and in the event" and ending with the word "alteration," be eliminated.

(iii)—Sub-section (3).

That the requirements of this sub-section should be considered to have been compiled with.

(a) In the case of a company registered under the English Act, if it files a copy of the Balance Sheet which has been filed with Registrar of Companies in England; and

(b) in the case of any other company, if it files a copy of the Balance Sheet which has been filed in accordance with the law of its country of origin.

Subject in case (b) to notification by the Governor-General in Council of countries the statutory Balance Sheets of which will be accepted.

The Committee would draw attention to the fact that the English Act prescribes no form of balance sheet, and it is possible that the statutory Balance Sheets required by the different laws of several foreign countries may not be compatible with the form of the Balance Sheet attached to Table A: the Committee, however, consider that it should be sufficient for a foreign company to file with the Registrar under the Indian Act, a copy of the Balance Sheet required by the law of its country of origin, provided that in the opinion of the Government of India, the Company law of such country is established on a satisfactory basis.

(iv)—Sub-section (3) continued.

That private companies should not be required to file a balance sheet under the Act.

The Committee desire to point out that under the English Act (Section 26) (3), private companies are exempted from filing Balance Sheets; and they submit that no good reason exists why private companies should under Indian law be compellable to do more than is required by the English law.

(v)—Sub-section (4).

That after the word "Limited" should be inserted the words—

"or its equivalent having regard to the law of the country of origin of such company"

or words to that effect.

(vi)—Sub-section (4) (c).

That the words—

"and of the country in which the company is incorporated" be eliminated.

The Committee appreciate the necessity of these words in Sub-section (4) (a) and they do not appear to be open to objection in Sub

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Thistleton, 2,583 tons, Captain S. A. Beauchant, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rotterdam via Port Said with ballast.

The steamer Braziliana, 2,438 tons, Captain J. Snowdon, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta 30th August with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Ocean, 2,460 tons, Captain T. L. Christiansen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

The German East Africa Line steamer Somali, 1,615 tons, Captain L. Kasch, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban 11th August, with a general cargo and 11 cabin and 250 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Upada, 3,382 tons, Captain A. P. Logan, will sail to-day for Java with ballast.

The P. and O. Co's. China mail steamer China, 4,160 tons, Captain C. H. S. Focque, R. N. R. sailed yesterday for Shanghai via Colombo with China and Australian mails a general cargo and passengers.

The City Line steamer City of Perth, 2,578 tons, Captain H. Arnold, will sail to-day for Port Said for order, with a general cargo.

The steamer Westfalen, 3207 tons, Captain A. Williamsen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney with a general cargo and 7 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W. Moxon, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and 10 cabin and 150 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP

R I M S Northbrook...Comdr D H Gibsone...R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr C W Shearme . Troopship
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hordern.....Troopship
R I M S Palmaras ..Comdr Headlam .....Survey Boat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 11.

Australind	3526 Hunter ...	.....
Braziliana	2433 Snow	.....
Banora	3714 Peter	P & O Co
Edith	1815 Beeching ..J Mackintosh & Co
Gymeric	2594 Cusack ...	1-8...B Lang
Kt Templar	4072 Sill-tt	K N & Co
Lawoe	1817 Brawing.....Arab Steamers Ld
Linga	951 Rothwell ...Karachi .. M M & Co
Ocean	2460 Christiansen	.....
Somali	1615 Kasch ..Durban...A "trandes & Co
Tarabal	22/9 Dikes	W & A G & Co
Thistleton	2 83 Beauchant	D kirk ..... R A Willis
Wardha	2552 Walsh	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A City of Madrid	3124	Snow	Calcutta		K N & Co
B Hidalgo	2761	Harbord	....		J Finlay & Co
C&R City of Athens	3571	Kuast	K'chi		6-9 K N & Co
F Eijsbergen	2305	Burge	.....		T M S and Co
K Kawachi Maru	3821	Christiansen	.....		Kobe N. Y Kaisha
M Delta	4789	Martin	.....		P & O Co
N Malvern Range	2326	Foxworthy	.....		R A Willis
O Hieslyside	2518	Johnson	.....		Philadelphia .. R A Willis
P Kandelfels	3604	Wittenburg	..		W & A G & Co
P&E Sofala	3433	Lemoth	.....		M M & Co
Q Alavi	2324	Gray	....Bo & P S N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Westfalen	3207	Willemsen	.....	Hamburg .. W & A G & Co
2 Olympia	3269	Kinnaird	.....	L'pool .. .. W & A G & Co
3 Sicilia	3183	Maganzini	15-9	...Genoa .. R Line
4 Orissa	3525	Legrand	.....	M M & Co
5 Lightning	2121	Walker	.....	M M & Co
7 Ischia	2481	Bonito	..	Hongkong .R Line
9 Altmark	2716	Luning	.....	Hamburg .. W & A G & Co
16 Dwarka	759	Moxon	...Bussrh	...M M & Co

H W P D

Sabarmati	524	Ahmed	.....	Bo S N Co

M W D D

Arcadia	3514	Barcham	...London	...P & O Co

B I Dock.

Kola	519	Eiten	M M & Co

P & O Dock.

Upada	3382	Logan	..... M M & Co

30 ton Crane.

St. Francisco Xavier	152	Esmail	...I C N & T Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
11	Braziliana	Snowdon	Calcutta, Aug 30
	Ocean	Christiansen	Calcutta, Aug 31
	Somali	Kasch	Durban, Aug 11
	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi, Sept 9
	Westfalen	Williamsen	Sydney, Aug 3
	Thistleton	Beauchant	P Said, Aug 29

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
11	Badrie	Pallett	Jeddah
	Barala	Butler	Basreh, &c
	Chitra	Tocque	Shanghai, &c
	H M S Alert	Somerville	Colombo

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Dwarka, Moxon for Persian Gulf.
„ City of Perth, Arnold for Port Said for order.
„ Upada, Logan for Java.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Westfalen for Hamburg.
„ Thistleton for Dunkirk.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine, arrived in London on the afternoon of the 9th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Colaba, left Aden yesterday.

The Ellerman Line steamer Merton Hall, passed the Canal on the 10th instant and is due to arrive here at noon of the 22nd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPT. 11.

FOR HULL.

Hidalgo s—400 cwts barley, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Westfalen s—563 bales cottonfy, W Wolf and Sons 10,000 cwts mowrassed Louis Dreyfus and Co; 5,840 cwts mowrassed Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Sicilia s—4,000 cwts wheat Ralli Bros.

FOR PORTSAID for orders.

City of Perta s—3,000 cwts wheat Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Thistleton s—7,200 tons manganese ore R A Willis.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—90 bales wool, M Bales; 70 bales wool, E Shewji; 22 bales wool and 4 bales goat horns, R Moloobhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

China s—15 chests opium J Samirmal; 15 chests opium R Dungarsidas; 30 chest opium, H Ghanshamdas.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other." would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, distinctly perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 78 New Oxford-street London. Established over 35 years

BOMBAY GAZETTE

CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication in November, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

Among these will be found G. R. SIMS, A and C. ASKEW, Sir A. QUILLER COUCH, J. H. McCARTHY, KATHARINE TYNAN, BARRY PAIN, DOROTHEA DEAKIN and HAROLD BLINDLOSS.

In addition it will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS, including HILDA COWHAM, A. E. MORTON, WILL OWEN and J. DODWORTH. It will in every way surpass its predecessors.

Advertisement space is limited and much is already taken up; it is therefore desirable that application should be made early to the

GENERAL MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Fort.

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SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

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J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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Chester 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

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THE CHOICE of a PIANO is somewhat difficult of solution in these days as one has so many makes offered in India all of which are "the best" from the manufacturers or the retailers point of view. To the uninitiated we would offer the advice that they cannot do better than follow the example given by the authorities of the Leipzic Conservatorium of Music who have given the matter of the choice of pianos most careful and thorough consideration from all points, with the result that at this celebrated institution of which Mendelssohn was the first Director, only Bluthner Pianos are purchased and nearly ONE HUNDRED GRANDS are in constant use.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 12th Sept., 1912.

THE OUTLOOK IN TRIPOLI.

WHETHER we regard the Italian seizure of Tripoli and Cyrenaica as an act of piracy and the war as altogether unjustifiable, or whether we consider Italy suffered provocation and was driven to reprisals, matters very little to the belligerents. Foreign sympathy on either side is valueless, unless it take concrete form. So far no foreign Power has shown any active interest beyond tentative offers of mediation. Turkey is helpless, and naturally sympathy goes to the weak, but with our friendly feelings towards our old ally, Turkey, we must not forget that Italy is not without a case, and is as much entitled to our affection as Turkey ever was, for during the South African war, Italy was the only nation which would not, if opportunity had arisen, have intervened on behalf of the Dutch Republics. But apart from old ties of friendship on either side we must remember that Italy considers her action was forced upon her and that is the opinion of the vast majority of her people. For the better understanding of Italy's position, Chevalier Tullio Irace, has published through Mr. John Murray, a volume which he entitles "With the Italians in Tripoli: The Authentic History of the Turco-Italian War," dedicating it to "The Italian Flag, infamously calumniated, but blameless and victorious." And, in his foreword, he assures his English-reading friends that Italy felt compelled by considerations of national dignity to occupy Tripoli, to bring the two Turkish provinces in Africa under her absolute sovereignty. The Ottoman Government, he continues, had never properly realised Italy's attitude. She thought that Italy, notwithstanding frequent representations, would never endeavour to enforce her demands and that if she did the great Powers would never permit Italy a free hand. The great Powers would have united to prevent Russia aggression in Turkey, and have exerted their utmost efforts to keep her out of Constantinople, but to keep Italy out of two practical valueless vilayets is quite another matter. They are valueless except to Italy, and it was never worth while Turkey's effort to retain them except in so far as to lose them meant a certain loss of prestige.

Even the staunchest upholders of Turkey's rights cannot claim that her African possessions were capably administered and, to quote Chevalier Irace, "so little interest and responsibility did the Turks have in their Tripolitan subjects that the authorities never even caused a Census role to be taken; and thus, this country in the heart of Mediterranean civilisation, was a region abandoned to ignorance, misery and barbarity. Regions which in the past had been famous for their fertility and prosperity were laid bare and left to rack and ruin. Even the tillers of the soil preferred to destroy their olive-groves rather than cultivate them under the extortionate conditions imposed upon them." With all sympathy for Turkey in her earnest endeavours to reform, it must be admitted that little progress was made and much less beyond her European boundaries than within. Italy does not seek to deny that she sought to turn Tripoli to better account than Turkey had been able to do and that she was prepared either to buy or to fight for its possession "and from more than one direction Turkey was advised to accept the inevitable and thus avoid a war, ceding to Italy for a financial consideration the two provinces under dispute, as had already been done in 1908, when Turkey handed over to Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina." Had this been done not only would a war have been avoided, but Turkey would have been able to replenish her depleted coffers, and to consolidate her strength where most it was requisite. And the transaction would have involved no more loss of prestige than did England's disposal of the Ionian islands or of Heligoland.

While commiserating with their co-religionists in Turkey on their defeat, Moslems in other countries may congratulate those others of their faith in Tripoli and in Cyrenaica on the happier days to come under Italian rule. They will, we believe, find the new conditions, when established, as much superior to the old, as the Mahomedans of this country find British rule to the chaos which preceded it. We need not trouble to follow Chevalier Irace through his recital of the affronts to Italy, which are her immediate excuse for hostilities. Those must be forgotten if there is to be peace and prosperity. Rather must we examine into the prospects which lie before those who are now, albeit unwillingly, subjects of the Italian crown. If we may take the experience of Tripoli, the whole outlook is bright. Before the invasion the town was squalid, muddy and deserted "stretching its dreary length out towards the shipless roadstead, where only a few small boats from the Levant rocked lazily at anchor, plunged during the hours of night in pitch darkness, displaying the sad poverty of its native quarter—that dumping-ground of all conceivable filth—with its smoke-grimed shops of paltry damaged merchandise, sleepy and hopeless of better things." To-day we are assured the whole face of the place is changed. The town is tidy, busy and joyous, its shops both old and new teeming with life and each Municipal department in full activity, abundantly supplied with water and electric light, with shipping well organised in spite of its vast harbour traffic, provided with shelters for the poor, a large model hospital, schools and a good postal service. This is the change after seven months of occupation. In these seven months "the population has doubled, and another city has risen on the ground occupied by that which the Turks evacuated... From the Customhouse to the pier, from the eastern limit to the western, through all the main thoroughfares passes a ceaseless procession of traffic, a busy crowd of traders." We have the report of the American Consul at Tripoli in corroboration of the remarkable progress made. If this be the result of piracy, may pifacy prevail, for the present condition of the Moslem inhabitants of Tripoli is infinitely superior to that of seven months ago. So in condoling with Turkey on the loss of her provinces, we must congratulate the Tripolitaines on the benefits which have accrued from the change.

A BREACH WITH THE PAST. THE new number o the "Edinburgh Review" attracts our attention for several reasons, but for nothing so much as for the complete breach with its past traditions in the matter of the authorship of its contents. This great review had resolutely held out against the principle of signed articles; but at length it has succumbed to the prevalent influence and now appears for the first time with the names of its contributors subscribed to their articles. The publishers seem to have seized the opportunity of a change of editors to introduce this innovation which appeared more or less inevitable when its great rival, the "Quarterly Review" adopted it some years ago. Rumour has it that the change in editorship is due to the review having adopted this principle, for the Hon. Arthur Elliot, a cousin of Lord Minto, our late Viceroy, and editor of the journal for the last seventeen years, was opposed, it is said to the change. However that may be, Mr. Harold Cox, the new editor, begins his career by taking the public into his confidence about his staff. There would be nothing unusual in this for the ever increasing tendency in magazines and reviews nowadays is in this direction. So strong is the tendency that we would not be surprised if some of the weekly journals were to be infected with it and even the "Saturday Review" of the "Spectator" should appear with the leaders signed. But for the "Edinburgh Review" to have done it does seem very unusual. It is nothing short of a revolution to those who know the views on this subject of its past editors men of great literary prominence and influence in their day. Henry Reeve who edited the famous Greville Memoirs conducted the Review for forty years before Mr. Elliot had charge of it, and he was so averse to the authorship of articles being known that he view with great displeasure paragraphs in the literary papers revealing the authorship of some articles that attracted more than passing notice. Reeve in his early days had been one of the most powerful writers in "The Times" and was wholesomely infected with that journal's well known abhorrence of its writers being identified. Walter and Barnes and Delane were all severely wedded to anonymity, and would much rather lose some of their best contributors if they were only to be retained by giving out their names as writers of their particular articles. Jeffrey and Empson had similar views, but in their days it was never considered right to put the writer's names on the cover of the famous "Blue and Yellow Review." But Reeve survived till our days dying as editor so late as 1895. In his time the principle had been admitted of signing articles, and the well known monthlies which made a feature of signed contributions, like the "Fortnightly" and "Contemporary Review," and the "Nineteenth Century," were all whisked into life when he conducted the "Edinburgh."

ANGLO-GERMAN FRIENDSHIP. ONE of the notable events of the autumn will be the Anglo-German Conference, which has been arranged to be held in London. It is entirely privately organised of course, being the work of two or three societies, which have been formed for the purpose of cultivating more friendly relations between the two countries. The conference will, however, discuss political subjects, and so it may at least afford further knowledge of the respective points of view which are taken on those important matters, which are the apparent cause of estranged feeling. The conference which will take place at the Guildhall on October 30 and 31, and November 1, is being arranged by a joint committee of the National Peace Council, the British-German Friendship Society, and the Associated Councils of the British and German Churches. It was intended originally to hold the meetings much earlier in the year, but it was felt that it would be better to allow time for the excitement, which was then to be observed, to simmer down. The secretary, Mr. Gordon Harvey, and other members of the English Committee have now returned from Hamburg, where they have been in consultation with the influential German Committee. The German speakers will include some leading politicians and publicists, as well as one or two prominent liberal theologians. Sir Frank Lascelles, sometime British Ambassador to Berlin, whose active interest in the cause is well known, will be the chairman, and it is likely that Lord Courtney will be one of the speakers. Two of the chief subjects down for discussion are the right of capture of private property in naval warfare, and the delicate questions connected with colonial expansion. On this latter subject it is hoped to hear the views of leaders of German commerce. The *Manchester Guardian* tells us that the movement for the spread of rational knowledge and sympathy between the two countries is making good progress. We willingly accept this statement as far as it refers to individuals, but we fear that such societies and such conferences can have little effect on national policies, however excellent their motives and however enlightened their methods.

MR. AUSTIN LOW. THE Committee of the Punjab Frontier Force Dinner Club visited 54 Parliament Street, just before the mail left, for the purpose of presenting to Mr. Austin Low a handsome silver salver subscribed for by the members to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of his appointment as Honorary Secretary to the Club. In making the presentation, General Sir Charles Egerton, G. C. B., the chairman of the Committee, referred in appreciative terms to the services of Mr. Low during that long period, and in making his grateful acknowledgments Mr. Low mentioned that at the time of his appointment he was a clerk in the firm of Grindlay and Co. in which he is now one of the senior partners. He also drew attention to the fact that the frontier Force Dinner Club was the first Service Institution of the kind started in connection with India, and that the rules framed by the Committee have served as a type for practically all of the numerous kindred associations which have since come into existence. In concluding the proceedings General Sir Frederick Lance, K. C. B., stated that he had photographs of one or two little festal gatherings of Frontier Force Officers which took place so long ago as soon after the Mutiny. From time to time dinners were held, but until Mr. Low took the matter in hand, at the request of the late General W. H. Paget, no lasting effect was obtained. If it had not been for Mr. Low's able management, it is probable, the General added, that the dinner as annual function would since have ceased to exist. The presentation was a fitting acknowledgment of Mr. Low's voluntary services.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET. THE victory of the Parsis in the first of the inter-racial fixtures was anticipated and to judge from the personnel of the other teams engaged it may be regarded as pretty certain that they will also come out winners of the tournament. On the face of things, the Presidency should defeat the Mahomedans in the game which begins in the Marines Lines ground today, but cricket is an uncertain game and the Europeans are not, it is the opinion of many, as strong as they might be. The Parsis have shown, both at Poona and in Bombay, this year that they can rise above such circumstances as wicket conditions, and that they are capable also of defeating such factors as time. Their great victory at Poona proved this. True, taken as an all round performance their batting against the Hindus was not consistent and it was only Warden's great effort which made the victory so complete. But the point is, are the Moslems or the Presidency likely to do even as well on the wicket? If the Europeans meet the Parsis they will have to face at least three bowlers of admitted first-rate ability, and it must be confessed that, from the batting point of view, they have only two men who can be regarded as certain run-getters, namely, Major Greig and Captain Haughton. The others may come off, but they may not. At the same time, the match should be interesting and it will probably attract a full attendance.

A PRESS note publishes the following telegram from the Government of India, Home Department. "Please direct that all flags in all stations shall be flown at half mast on 14th September day to be observed as funeral of late Emperor of Japan."

H. M. S. "Alert" (sloop) Commander H. C. Somerville, sailed yesterday for Colombo.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer "Sumatra" arrived in London on the morning of the 10th instant.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer "Mongolia" arrived at Suez from Colombo on the afternoon of the 9th instant.

A vernacular course providing demonstrative teaching suitable for practical farmers will be inaugurated at the Agricultural College, Lyallpur, on the 1st of October next.

IN connection with the trade in arms in Afghanistan, a frontier correspondent states that a short time ago a small mule caravan carrying rifles reached Kabul from Eastern Persia by way of Kandahar. The arms were sold off in a few days, Afridi and Mohamand traders being the purchasers.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

French Disappointments.

BERLIN, AUGUST 23.

THE Chauvinistic part of the French Press had gone too far in its enthusiasm over the apparent success of the present Ministry, when the Marine-Convention with Russia, and the visit of M. Poincare to St. Petersburgh were commented on. Now, that the particulars of the French Premier's reception at the Court of the Czar and the Russian utterances a propos the Marine-Agreement are reported this feeling has suddenly cooled down and given way to an unmistakable anguish and bitter disappointment.

There were, indeed, several unlucky coincidences to be accounted for. From a French point of view it was a painful surprise that the Czar invited the three Colonels of the German Regiments whose honorary chief he is, exactly for the same day when he gave audience to the French Premier who brought the ingrossment of the Marine-Convention for affixing the Imperial signature. Those three German officers also attended the military parade ordered by the Czar in honour of M. Poincare and were most conspicuously favoured by Imperial acts of grace on the occasion. It appeared as though the ally of France whished to demonstrate that for him a tightening of the bonds of friendship between the armaments of Russia and France did not mean an enmity against the German Army.

Secondly the Parisians who think a great deal of decorations, found it strange that the Czar, who a few weeks ago, bestowed the highest order in his gift, viz., that of St. Andrew on the Imperial Chancellor Baron Bethmann Hollweg, had nothing better than the Alexander Newsky order for the French Premier. Perhaps this little difference is more than a mere chance. It is by no means unlikely that the Czar considered the probability that in a couple of months or in a year M. Poincare may again be a simple practitioner at the bar and not sufficiently high on the social ladder for the highest Russian decoration. In the stability of the Chancellorship, the Czar may well have more confidence. We need merely remember that Baron Bethmann Hollweg is only the fifth Chancellor since the creation of the past forty-eight years ago, while M. Poincare is already the fourth French Premier since the beginning of last year.

The third cause of anguish is the emphatic declaration by the Chief of the Russian Navy. Prince Lieven, that from the Russian point of view, the new Agreement with France could not be interpreted in a sense hostile to Germany. Other Russian responsible personages declared that the considerable increase of the Russian Navy was not contemplated in view of the German programme of shipbuilding, but that the regenerated naval armament was required in other quarters. What is meant thereby is open to many interpretations, some of which are not pleasant to think of for French politicians.

Under those circumstances the French paper *Temps* considers it the best policy to honestly state the net result of M. Poincare's stay in Russia. It arrives at the conclusion that Russia is now endeavouring to find a proper adjustment between the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente. For Russia, it is of the greatest importance to uphold friendly relations with Germany and France simultaneously. Her political position is strengthened thereby, because either power may be used against the other and because her hand is free in the East when there is no cloud in the Western sky. It is true, Russia is at present on the best of terms with Japan; but as regards Chinese territories she has still many claims that could be better realised if on her Western boundary a friendly power was to be calculated with than otherwise. Moreover, Germany is the best customer of Russian products, and it is therefore economically an advantage if friendly relations prevail between the neighbours.

Thus we may take it for granted that Russia does not think of making herself a retainer of French Chauvinism. This cautious attitude of Russian policy is not in the least changed by the Marine-Convention, nor by the visit of the French Prime Minister to St. Petersburgh.

GERMAN LIMITED COMPANIES.

In Germany as elsewhere stock bearing fixed interest has lost its former popularity in favour of the shares of industrial and commercial enterprizes, because the dividends expected from the latter represent a higher percentage of revenue from the invested capital. A very large part of the people's savings is, therefore, absorbed by the numerous additions to the paid-up capital for which this situation is exceptionally inviting. That this tendency is still on the increase, may be easily concluded from the data about the development of the limited companies given in the official Statistical Review for the German Empire. There we find interesting figures for the year ending June 30th, 1911.

The sum total of the paid-up capital of all German Limited Companies (4,680 in number) amounted on June 30th, 1911, to more than 700 million pounds sterling. But by way of reserve funds working in the enterprizes 162 1-2 millions are to be added, if we wish to find out the earning capacity of invested capital in the present situation. Altogether about 863 million pounds are working in the 4680 limited companies of the German Empire. About 16 per cents. of these companies did not yield any net profit or had even to write of of losses. But nearly 3,900 companies representing a capitel of 650 millions worked satisfactorily. Their net profit aggregated 73 1-2 millions in the year under review. If we deduct a loss of nearly four millions avowed by 743 companies, we still arrive at 69 1-2 millions earned by the totality of the 4680 concerns. That would mean, that there was a net profit of 9·95 per cent. of the paid-up capital available; or if we allow the Reserves to participate, the clear gain would amount to 8·08 per cents. The previous year was not quite so good, leaving only 7·8 per cent., but considerably better than its forerunner with only 7 per cents. of clear earnings. The general result may be summed up in the formula that the German limited companies had a somewhat better year in 1910-11 than in 1909-10, and showed a considerable improvement over the year 1908-9.

This rentability of 8·08 per cents. represents the average profit. But there are great differences between the various trades. The Insurance Companies fared best with nearly 16 per cents. the electrical concerned following very closely with 15, the textile enterprises with 12 1-3 per cents, and mining companies with 10 1-3 per cents.

It goes without saying, that earnings and dividends are not quite identical, as the amounts written off or reserved for various purposes may differ very much. But even from the shareholder's point of view, the returns have been satisfactory. Of all companies 73·1 per cents. declared a dividend in 1911. 72 per cents. in 1910 and 71·4 per cents. in 1909. At the same time the ratio of dividend rose from 7 1-3 per cent in 1909 to 7 3-4 per cent. in 1910 and to 8·1 per cent. in 1911.

Of all branches the banking business was foremost in regard of equal distribution of a dividend. Not less than 96·39 per cent. of the joint-stock banks paid a dividend, and of the mortgage banks alone even 97·37 per cents. Next came the Insurance Companies of which 93 per cents could distribute a dividend. In the electrical concerns 88 per cents. were paying, in the chemical industry 79 per cents. and of the Breweries 78 per cents. Worst of all was the situation of the kali mines, of which only 51 per cents could declare a dividend, and of the manufactories of lime and cement with 53·7 per cents. of paying enterprises.

The rate at which the dividend was declared, stood above six per cents. for nearly two-thirds of the paid-up capital. But if we take the quotations of his class of scrip into consideration, the percentage of interest derived from the capital of this class would show an average of five per cents. As the Government bonds now yield rather less than four per cents. and as the rising tendency for all industrial scrip forms another inducement to prefer them, if new capital is to be invested, we may easily understand why the public goes in for that class of offerings rather than for the bonds that have the tendency of weakening. But there is also another aspect of the situation; if the public did not show such a decided preference to the industrial shares, the bonds would not go down so steadily, and they surely will advance again, when the culmination point of the present industrial prosperity is reached.

PAUL WALLOT.

The late Paul Wallot, of the Dresden Engineering College, was known all over Germany by his principal work, the Parliamentary Houses at the Konigsplatz of Berlin, and therefrom was derived his nickname of the Architect of the German Empire. But it cannot be said that in this case the old motto: "Finis coronat opus" is justified. It is now thirty years ago that among the numerous projects for the new home of the German Diet, his work was awarded the first prize by an overwhelming majority of the Jury. The writer of this Obituary well remembers the deep impression produced by the public exhibition of the competing projects. There was no difference of opinion that Wallot had left all competitors far behind. For in his sketch the cupola stood out magnificently from the mighty right-angular structure; its central position gave unity to the vast horizontal lines of the building and at the same time added loftiness and variety to the regularity of the massive structure. A grand aesthetic effect was anticipated from the execution of his beautiful plans. But the result did not come up to these expectations. Various reasons account for the obvious shortcomings of the work as it now stands. Principal among them was the series of changes insisted on by the Committee of the House. The ground-plan was altered over and over again; the cupola was shifted to the front and, at last, when it was decided that the Hall of Sessions was to be crowned with top-lights, the flat richly guilt glass frame that now stands out as an eyesore, was the final outcome. That was not any more the execution of Wallot's original plan, but a makeshift of necessity. It was a pity that during the ten years of building the architect yielded to all demands of practical convenience advocated by the Committee; that one influential member, then the leader of the Centrists' party, declared himself incapable of ascending a staircase and unwilling to use a lift, was the principal reason for substituting a glass roof for the grand cupolo designed by the architect.

This weakness is to a great extent explained by the tradition then current among German architects that practical usefulness ought to be the first consideration in every structure. Beauty was so to speak guaranteed by faithful adhesion to the classic styles of antiquity and the Renaissance period. From his masters, such man as Lucae, Hitzig and Gropius, our architect imbibed the theory that for outward appearance a combination of the historical forms of any given style is all that could be required. That an architect may freely follow his own intuition and prove his genius by harmonizing internal usefulness with imposing outlines was not yet the rule in Germany thirty years ago. Nevertheless the grandeur of some parts that were not impaired by the wishes of the Parliamentary Committee, testify Wallot's genius. Especially the lobbies and the staircases in the building are masterpieces worth studying. That the whole work is the product of a time when the tiny balconies and turrets, the picturesque crookedness and carved masonry of the German Renaissance had again become the fashion of the day, adds to the merits of the architect of this, after all monumental structure.

When at last the work was finished, Wallot accepted the post of a Professer of Architecture in the Dresden College of Engineering. Nearly twenty years he devoted himself with great zeal to his professional duties. Of grand works of his own the Houses of the Saxon Diet in their unfavourable situation behind the Bruhl Terrace and the reconstruction of the Augustus Bridge deserve special mention. The latter proves how well Wallot, if left to his own devices, managed to combined modern requirements with the fitting in of his structures in to the aesthetic aspect of the surroundings; the precious aspect of Elbe Florence being not spoiled but even enhanced by the new gigantic bridge. But more important still was his influence, upon his pupils. Taught by his own experience, he encouraged every one of his disciples to treade their own path. In course of time it was easy to find out that there was a "Wallot-style" observable in all his creations. But not one of his pupils became an imitator of his master's or any other style. Individual self-assertion was the motto of Wallot's school. Thus the deformation of the Berlin Parliamentary Houses by the Parliamentary Committee was destined to form a landmark between the old exaggerated modesty and the new self-reliance of German architects.

L. ASCH.

G. I. P. VOLUNTEERS.

The annual report of the 1st Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifles, which is issued by their Commandant, Lieut-Col. T. W. Bonner V. D. states that during the year 196 new members joined, there were 181 casualties, and the strength of the battalion was 1,161, compared with 1,146, in 1910-11. "There has been a great improvement" the report continues in the number of marksmen, 1st and 2nd class shots." I attribute this in great measure to the new regulations allowing the Or.-Sergeant Inspectors to coach the men when on the firing-point, and also the men are getting accustomed to the conditions which came into force only a couple of years ago. Lce.-Sergeant W. E. Williams won the "Divisional Medal" for 1910-11 for the 4th, 5th and 6th Divisions with a score of 67 points. Sergeant F. E. Otto won the "Provincial Medal" for 1910-11 for the Bombay Presidency and Baluchistan with a score of 63 points. Both these non-commissioned officers were congratulated on winning both the Medals in the Battalion, which is highly creditable to the Corps.

"The annual rifles meeting of the Battalion took place during the months of February and March 1912 at the Head-quarters station of the different Companies. A large number of competitors took part in the meeting, and much interest was shown in the various competitions, particularly in that for the Company Cup. In this competition "N" Company at Parel put on the remarkably good score of 655 points and, so became the holders of this valuable cup until the next meeting.

"Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Vaughan commanding Bombay Brigade, inspected the Battalion. An average of 424 of all ranks were present during camp—5 officers and 6 volunteers passed the proficiency examination and received certificates. The G. O. C. expressed himself very well satisfied with what he had seen."

MIDLOTHIAN ELECTION.

STRIKING GAIN FOR THE UNIONISTS.

After 20 Years' Constant Liberalism.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

An aeroplane is being used in the Midlothian election to scatter leaflets in remote districts.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

The result of the Midlothian by-election is as follows:

Major Hope (U.).....	6,021
The Hon. A. Shaw (Lib.).....	5,989
Provost Brown (Lab.).....	2,413
Majority, (Unionist over Liberal)...	32

Unionist gain.

The figures at the last election were:—

Master of Elibank, (Lib)	8,837
Major Hope (U)	5,680
Lib. majority	3,157

Previous Liberal majorities have been 3,635, 3,217, 314, 459 and 690. The seat has been consistently Liberal for at least the last twenty years.

THE ST. LEGER.

Tracery Wins an Easy Race by Five Lengths.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

The result of the St. Leger is:—

Tracery	1
Maiden Erlegh	2
Hector	3

Fourteen ran.

The race was won by five lengths, with three-quarters of a length between the second and third.

The betting at the start was:—

8 to 1 against Tracery;
100 to 8 against Maiden Erlegh;
10 to 1 against Hector.

The place betting in the St. Leger was:

2 to 1 against Tracery.
5 to 2 against Maiden Erlegh.
6 to 4 against Hector.

The Race.—Tracery made the running from Lomond and Hector. Lomond was favourite at 6 to 4 against, but was beaten on reaching the straight. Tracery led throughout.

The following was the order of finishing:—Fantasio, White Star, Tagalie, Lomond, Aleppo, Catmint, Absolute, Pintadeau, St Edgar, Sweeper II, and Charmian.

STARTERS.

The starters in the St. Leger are:—

Fantasio,	ridden by	Earl.
Absolute,	,,	Wheatley.
Aleppo,	,,	Foy.
Catmint,	,,	Jelliss.
Charmian,	,,	Maher.
Hector,	,,	Escott.
Lomond,	,,	Frank Wootton.
Maiden Erlegh,	,,	Stern.
Pintadeau,	,,	H. Jones.
Sweeper II	,,	O'Neill.
Tagalie,	,,	Saxby.
Tracery,	,,	Bellhouse.
White Star,	,,	Walter Griggs.
St. Edger,	,,	Higgs.

THE MIKADO'S FUNERAL.

Arrival of European Royalties.

TOKIO, SEPT. 10.

Prince Henry of Prussia, who is representing the German Emperor at the funeral of the late Mikado, arrived at Yokohama to-day and proceeded in a special train to Tokio, where the Emperor, Princes and diguitaries met him at the station.

The distinguished group went in procession to the Kasumigaseki Palace, where Prince Henry will stay.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

Prince Arthur of Connaught, who is representing King George at the funeral of the late Japanese Emperor, arrived at Yokohama to-day and went on board the cruiser "Defence," escorted by the China squadron. He proceeded to Tokio, where the Emperor, Princes and Ministers awaited him at the station. A procession was then formed, and Prince Arthur escorted by Lancers, proceeded to Prince Fushimi's palace.

LATER.

The Emperor of Japan has conferred the Chain of the Order of Chrysanthemum upon Prince Arthur of Connaught and Prince Henry of Prussia.

EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

Vienna is *en fete* to-day on the occasion of the opening of the Eucharistic Congress. The Pope has sent Cardinal Rossum as his Legate. He was received in great state, and is staying at the Castle as the guest of the Emperor. The assemblage includes Archbishop Bourne, Cardinal Logue, and the Archbishops of Bombay, Calcutta, South Zanzibar and Assuan.

THE MEXICAN REBELLION.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 11.

Permission has been granted to 1,200 Mexican Federal troops to cross into American territory in pursuit of rebels.

MR. BUXTON.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

Mr. Buxton denies the report of his retirement.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

The death is announced of Major-General Sir William Green.

"CITIZEN VOLUNTEERS."

Remarkable Organisation Formed at Belfast.

"ACTIVE SERVICE" IN ULSTER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

An organisation styled the "Young Citizen Volunteers of Ireland" was formed at Belfast last evening. The Lord Mayor, who is president of the organisation, explained that the objects were to develop civic virtues and to cultivate a manly physique by military drill, and to assist, when necessary, in the maintenance of peace. He described the movement as non-sectarian and non-political.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

In a letter, Lord Willoughby de Broke said that the most likely way to force a general election is to convince the public that the Unionist party will stand by Ulster to the last. He will volunteer for active service in Ulster, in the event of Government deciding to coerce the latter.

THE MEDITERRANEAN.

What French Concentration May Mean.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

The French naval concentration in the Mediterranean is regarded as most significant. The papers ask whether it implies a definite naval understanding between Britain, France and Russia.

The *Temps* considers that the concentration is most advantageous, and says that the Russians in the Baltic would prevent the concentration of the Germans in the North Sea, while the duty would devolve upon France of holding the Austrians and Italians in check.

NAVAL ARMAMENTS.

Sir P. Scott's Latest Invention Satisfies Full Test.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

It is stated that the tests on the "Thunderer" of Vice-Admiral Sir Percy Scott's fire-directing device resulted in unprecedented accuracy. The tests culminated in four broadsides of ten 13½in. guns, but the ship suffered no strain.

BOMB TRAGEDY.

Fifty People Killed and Injured at Salonika.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

A bomb exploded at a fair at Doiren, in the vicinity of Salonika, yesterday, killing twenty people and wounding thirty.

THE COTTON TRADE.

Regulation Wages Agreed on in the Spinning Industry.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

A joint meeting of Manchester employers and employees of the cotton-spinning industry has agreed upon a new list for a regulation wage for ring-spinners. The new list generally concedes a ten per cent. increase in wages, and affects twenty thousand employees.

CHINA'S FINANCE.

Reported Loan by London Firm of £10,000,000.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

Reuter learns that the negotiations, which have been proceeding since the middle of July, have resulted in the signature of a loan agreement between the Chinese Minister in London and a London house.

Details have not yet been settled, but it is believed that the loan is of ten millions sterling, at five per cent, for forty years, and is secured upon certain unpledged securities, chiefly the salt tax.

BRAZILIAN COFFEE.

Flowering Crop Severely Damaged by Frost.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

A message to the *Times* from Rio de Janeiro states that frost has severely damaged flowering coffee in many districts. It is yet too early to judge of the effects on the growing crop, but high prices are practically certain.

BULGARIA AND TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 10.

The Bulgarian Minister, yesterday, drew the attention of the Porte to the incident at Karatepe, in which two Bulgarian corporals were killed, and demanded the cessation of firing on the frontier and the punishment of those responsible for the death of the two corporals. The Porte promised compliance.

It is denied that Bulgaria has appealed to the Powers in favour of the application of Article 23 of the Treaty of Berlin, in dealing with the introduction of reforms in the European provinces of Turkey.

RUSSIA AND MONGOLIA.

PEKING, SEPT. 10

Chinese telegrams from Ili state that the Russian Consul has warned the Governor, who is preparing an expedition to Kobdo to suppress the Mongolian rising, that if the expedition is sent, Russian assistance will be given to the Mongolians.

At a meeting of the Calcutta Corporation yesterday evening, Mr. A.C. Banerjee, barrister and a commissioner, was appointed representative of the Corporation on the tribunal appointed by the Calcutta Improvement Trust to assess the values of properties acquired by the Trust.

THE P. AND O. Co.

Another Important Move Rumoured.

ARRANGEMENT WITH CUNARD.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

The *Financial News* states that it is announced in New York that the Cunard Company have been appointed official representatives of the P. and O. in the United States and Canada, as a result of the negotiations which have been proceeding for some time. The journal describes the arrangement as an important development in the world's shipping. Although, it says, nothing in the nature of an amalgamation is suggested, there appears to be something approaching a working arrangement.

MYSTERY OF LIFE.

British Association Savants' Discussion.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

The discussion in the Botanical and Zoological Section of the British Association, to-day, on the origin of life proved a great attraction. Various theories were advanced regarding what was the essential life matter, but there was no indication of any progress in the knowledge of the origin of life.

BRITISH MANŒUVRES.

Aeroplanes Supply a New Terror.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

The weather is extremely cold, but the troops taking part in the manœuvres in East Anglia are bivouacking in the most cheerful manner without tents.

The advent of the aeroplane has added a new terror. After a day's march, the invaders were concentrating in the evening for the purpose of raiding a supply depot at Newmarket, when an aeroplane passed repeatedly overhead, discovering the whole disposition of the troops. The commander was compelled to shift his troops during the night to nullify the success of the aerial scouts.

THE LATE LIEUT. BETTINGTON.

Lieutenant Bettington, who was killed in the aeroplane accident at Oxford, had intended to proceed to South Africa as a practical airman.

TIBETAN SETTLEMENT.

Withdrawal of Chinese Troops.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 11.

A special Chinese correspondent of the *Statesman* at Kalimpong, gives further details of the journey of Chinese troops from Lhassa to India. He says they will probably stop for a few days at Chumbi, awaiting further instructions from Pekin. They will be met by Lt.-Col. Willoughby, lately Military Attache to the British Legation at Pekin, with a small escort. The Indian Government has made arrangements for feeding the men and despatching them by direct steamer to Shanghai, whence they will be sent to Szechuan. Each man is to be allowed 2 lbs. rice, half a pound of potatoes and onion and tea and salt, while fresh pork will be provided when available.

The correspondent also says the principal points in the Tibet-Chinese settlement are reported to be the suzerainty of China recognised, the repatriation of the troops as soon as possible with free transport to the Indian frontier, the neutralisation of arms on the suspension of hostilities, the Government of Tibet to revert to the old system, and bygones to be treated as bygones.

SOLDIER RAIDS A SHOP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPT. 11.

Yesterday a private of the King's Regiment entered the shop of Mr. MaxMinck, a well-known jeweller of Lahore, and broke through a show case with his boots and bolted with a tray of diamond rings valued at over Rs.25,000. The man was chased and arrested and twenty-eight rings were found with him. Two were missing.

THE KARACHI HAJ.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPT. 11.

Instead of the s. s. "Rahmani," which has been detained at Cambran owing to some cholera cases on board, another pilgrim ship, the s. s. "Mansuri" has now been engaged to take the Mahomedan pilgrims from Karachi to the Hedjaz. She is expected to leave Aden to-morrow, and arrives here on the 20th instant, when after embarking the Hajis she will sail direct for Jeddah. The fare for a single journey for each pilgrim is fixed at Rs. 85 instead of Rs. 60, which was charged in the case of the s. s. "Rahmani." The fare charged at Bombay is Rs. 84 for each pilgrim.

A RELIEF STEAMER.

The steamer "Budri" left Bombay harbour on Tuesday for Jeddah, with 635 pilgrims. These had in most cases come down to Bombay as there was no steamer available at Karachi to take them.

The death of Captain Miss Ellen Cox of the Women's Social Work (Salvation Army) occurred at the General Hospital at 9 o'clock on Monday night. Miss Cox, though feeling far from well for some time past, had with characteristic Christian fortitude been going about her work as usual. She was, however, induced by her friends to go into hospital on August 24th last. She suffered from dysentery, and apparently progressed favourably under the treatment of the hospital authorities. A relapse, however, set in and hastened the end, which came quite unexpectedly. Miss Cox was only 27 years of age, having joined the Salvation Army when very young, and she had been in India only ten months. The funeral took place in the Military Cemetery at Bhowanipore; and was largely attended.

BRITISH OFFICERS' PAY.

Should it be Attachable by Civil Decrees?

A RANGOON LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 11.

The Rangoon Trades Association have sent to the Government of India, through the Burma Government, their views on the subject of attachment of the pay of military officers serving in India and Burma in execution of decrees by civil courts. In it the Association states that they feel justified in assuming from the history of legislation on the subject that it was the intention of the Legislature that the pay to the extent mentioned in Section 60 of the Civil Procedure Code of officers of the Army serving in India and Burma should be attached in the same way as the pay of civil public officers, and the Association cannot believe it was the intention of the Legislature that distinction should be made in this respect between officers of different services or discharging different duties according to their manner of employment or otherwise. The chief point which gives rise for the case for attachment is that all alike have their employment and residence in British India and draw their pay directly or indirectly from Indian revenue. They submit that it cannot be considered to the advantge of the officers themselves that they should enjoy complete immunity from attachment of their pay, thus putting their debts to trades people like gambling debts in the category of debts of honour. They are therefore strongly in favour of amending Section 60 to the extent that one moiety of such salary shall be liable to attachment in execution of decrees by civil courts.

THE RAILWAY PROBLEM.

Attitude of the Mining Association.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 11.

The committee of the Indian Mining Association has addressed a letter to its members, suggesting that a strongly worded memorial reviewing the shortage of railway transport facilities for the carriage of coal and general merchandise, and urging remedial measures should be at once submitted to the Secretary of State for India. The letter points out that the present situation is no better than twelve months ago and will become much worse than it has ever been, since next year there will be an unprecedented demand for transport for coal and all classes of produce. Unless something is done the congestion will be unparalleled and the effect upon the industry will be disastrous. The Committee also propose a strong protest against the rumoured intention of Government to provide railways with funds to enable them to open out collieries of their own. A meeting of the Association, at which the attendance of members of other mercantile associations will be invited will be held at the Chamber of Commerce on September 24th, and the following resolution will be moved:—That in view of the menace to the industries of India by reason of the failure of the railway to keep pace with the transport requirements of the country, the Government be requested by a memorial to the Secretary of State for India to give a guarantee that all capital or additional expenditure not directly reproductive shall cease until the needs of railway equipment have been satisfied, and that the immediate requirements of the railway shall be forthwith ascertained and published.

SECURITIES PROBLEMS.

Views of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 11.

In reply to the Government of India's letter on the proposed alteration of the form of Government securities, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce reply that they believe the advantages of bringing the law regarding the endorsement of promissory notes in line with the English law regarding endorsed cheques would be greatly appreciated. On the other hand they think it undesirable for the Indian law to follow the English Forged Transfer Act or that a compensation fund should be formed by a levy on transfers. They consider that the requirements of the country necessitate four forms of notes, namely, promissory notes at present interest payable on present action; ditto, but endorsements to be regulated by a provision similar to Section 60, Bills of Exchange Act or Section 85, Negotiable Instruments Act; bearer bonds with interest coupons attached and inscribed stock certificates.

Regarding the question whether the new regulations should aply only to future issues the Chamber consider that convertibility all round would be a step in the direction of increased popularity.

YUNAN AND TIBET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 11.

The news from Western Yunnan is of a more reassuring character. The military Governor, Tsai, is said to be returning to Yuananfu, the capital.

News received from Tibet shows that parties of Chinese soldiers are slowly making their way from Lhassa towards Gyantse. The date of their arrival on the Indian frontier is still indefinite.

KARACHI EXPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPT. 11.

Wheat arrivals this month are good, 37,907 tons to the 8th instant as compared with 15,499 tons and 29,848 tons for similar periods in 1911 and 1910 respectively. Crop reports generally from-up country are uniformly favourable though a little rain in certain districts in northern Punjab would be welcome a fortnight hence. Cotton is beginning to flower and preparations are being made for a record sowing of wheat. Freights homeward continue to rise, the forward positions to the end of the current year are in good demand. Exchange is flabby, not till jute begins to move are we likely to see renewed strength. A large importation of sovereigns is expected this cold weather.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

GENERAL BOOTH.

I gather from your vivid description of what I may describe as a memorial service in honour of General Booth in the Town Hall that the occasion had evoked the heartiest sympathy of all classes of the community in Bombay. Europeans and Indians were there on a common platform, all combined in fervid admiration of the man and his work. How is it that the late leader of the Salvation Army had drawn towards himself the reverence and esteem of the world? And how is it that his mission has made, likewise, a profound impression on the Indian mind? When he commenced recruiting for men and women to do battle with the forces of evil and darkness, and by a flash of inspiration decided to name those who had gathered round his banner as the Salvation Army, people scoffed and jeered at him, and denounced him as a charlatan, and the military nomenclature employed by him offered an easy target for ridicule. But he went on like Bunyan's Christian, unmindful of raillery and persecution, and following his purpose with grim determination. He had implicit faith in the means employed by him for the rescue of the fallen and the debased and when the world gradually came to perceive that his faith was abundantly justified by results, it acclaimed him as an apostle, a regenerator of the submerged millions wherever they could get within his influence, and prince and peasant, rich and poor, recognizing the good he was doing, helped him so that his labours might yield an abundant harvest. And so his noble mission grew and spread and prospered. The Salvation Army had scarcely emerged from its early trials when a small contingent, about a dozen all told, landed in Bombay twenty-five years ago. Their fantastic dress, their service consisting of an odd mixture of fervour and absurdities, their marching in the streets, singing to the accompaniment of drums and tambourines,—in these and other respects they were so singular that it was sometime before the police and other authorities were reconciled to their ways. Major Tucker, as he was then styled, and his colleagues were summoned before the magistrates on a charge of infringing regulations concerning the preservation of peace and order, and their conduct throughout these proceedings was so mild and amiable, taking it all, as it were, in the day's work, that the magistrates could not possibly be hard upon them.

POWER OF GOOD.

"Mankind in its totality," says M. Renan, "offers to view an assemblage of low and egoistic beings, only superior to the animal in that their selfishness is more reflective. But from the midst of this uniform vulgarity, there are columns rising towards heaven, and bearing witness to a noble destination." General Booth was one such column, though by no means the highest, nor, indeed, occupying a very commanding height. He was not one of the greatest of the earth, but his transcendant moral qualities first compelled the attention of the world, and subsequently its honour and esteem. Men may hunger for gold; they may cherish fondly their petty vanities and ambitions; they may dread and shun poverty, as much as the plague; they may dwell happily and contentedly in a world of low ideals; they may hanker for their two-penny reputation. But such is the force of sheer goodness, that when they come to realize that a lofty soul has risen in their midst, with ideals which are none of their own, they will bow their knees to him, because he is not one of them, but immeasurably above them, General Booth appealed so powerfully to mankind, because his mission approximated most nearly the teaching of Jesus. He might have inscribed this motto on his banner,—"He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord." It is said of Jesus that "to have made poverty an object of love and desire, to have exalted the beggar to the altar, and to have sanctified the garment of the poor man, was a master-touch which political economy may not appreciate, but in face of which no true moralist can remain indifferent." General Booth exalted and sanctified poverty. He sought to alleviate the burden of mankind by preaching that man does not live by bread alone and by exemplifying that shoothing precept in his own person. He went to the stricken and the fallen, and saved quite a number of them.

SALVATION WORK IN INDIA.

As his work proceeded, and he gained in knowledge and experience, his sphere of activities widened and attained new developments. The vital principle was over the same,—to reclaim the submerged. Mere proselytising was not his only, or chief, mission. He aimed at making men better, and putting them in the way of earning a decent living. In India the Salvationists have introduced a handloom of an improved type which has aided the revival of the weaving industry. They have taken jail birds in hand, as well as some of the criminal tribes in Upper India, and have achieved a fair measure of success. It is a task of no small difficulty to win over born and hereditary criminals to an honest life. But love and sympathy are mighty forces; and in order to drawn the Indian peoples to themselves the Salvationists have not only adopted their habiliments, but also their simple mode of living. They have shown by their example that they are one with the people, that their life and life work are divided by no bounds My countrymen may take a hint or two from the social service rendered by these missionaries to the people of India. Mr. Tata's benefaction of six thousand guineas is a remarkable tribute, on behalf of an Indian, to the work of the Salvationists in India.

IN SEARCH OF A PRESIDENT.

The Indian National Congress is in search of a president for its next annual meeting. The Bombay committee has proposed H. H. the Aga Khan, among other names. But I doubt if his Highness will be able to accept the honour, or whether the proposal, excellent as it is, will meet with general acceptance. The United Provinces recommend Mr. Madholker. Although he is one of the pillars of the Congress, it appears that his is not a name to conjure with. Among other names mentioned in this connection are those of Mr. Ghandhi, the champion of Indians in South Africa; Mr. Bhupendranath Basu, of the much debated Marriage Bill which was fought and lost in the Supreme Legislative Council; Mr. Subarao of Madras, and Mr. Gokhale. Although Mr. Gokhale has once occupied the chair, it would be hard to find a more eligible person. But even if he were to meet with general acceptance, I do not think he would like to undertake this responsible duty, in addition to his other pressing engagements which are likely to task all his energy. But Bankipore, which is to be the seat of the next Congress, has taken up an ominous attitude. It has declared that as Behar will pay the expenses of the Congress to be held in one of its towns, the sole and determining voice in the choice of a president must rest with it. This is a novel claim made in direct opposition to the principle hitherto followed. To my mind, if a representative character is to be given to the election of the president of a body which, again, sets up the like claim for itself, the various Congress committees should have a voice in his election. I can discern little validity in the argument that because the Congress happens to meet in a certain place, the popular authorities of that place should have the sole right of nominating its president. In this event local influences and prepossessions are likely to have a preponderating weight, and more often than not the choice may fall upon a provincial notability, if not a comparative nonentity, who, but for this circumstance, might never have won the distinction. When we are clamouring for representative institutions, and when a considerable section of our publicists regard the representative principle as a panacea for all public ills, it is strange that this same principle should be set aside in favour of the autocratic will of a close oligarchy.

A BAND OF LOYALISTS.

"Loyal Moslem Association" strikes me as a rather unhappy title. Surely, it does not mean that there are disloyal Moslems? If loyalty is to be the specialty of the Association, it signifies a very laudable spirit. But rather than flaunt it ostentatiously on their banner, they might have preferred simply to act in conformity with their object, leaving the world to form its own judgment. One of its members has declared that the society was founded "to counteract the effect of the Congress on the Mahomedan community of this city." I refuse to regard this as the perfection of loyalty. The Congress may be a candid critic of the Government. The sentiments expressed here and there, may not be fair or sober; but so long as it is worked on constitutional lines under the guidance of trusted leaders it would be unjust to cast any insultation against of positive disloyality. The Viceroy, when he received a deputation of Congress leaders under Sir William Wedderburn, could not have suspected its loyalty. But another member of the Association has come forward with the statement that the object of the Moslem Association had not been correctly stated. All that it desired was to create friendly intercourse between the British nation and the people of India. A most commendable object, if it is possible for this Society to attain it.

DION.

EX-JUDGE OF POREBUNDER.

Warrant of Arrest not Executed in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 10.

Mr. K. P. Dodia, ex-Chief Judge of Porebunder State, who was arrested recently in Calcutta, on a warrant signed by the Agent to the Governor of Kathiawar, on a charge of cheating, was discharged to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who held that as the warrant for arrest was signed by the Agent and not by the Political Agent as moreover a warrant under Section 7 of the C. P. Code could only be executed by District Magistrate, which the Presidency Magis rate was not, the arrest of the accused was not authorised by law.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 11.

Lieut. C. Geldard, 2nd Battery, R. F. A., Bangalore, is transferred to the 47th Battery at Preston from 19th September, 1912.

Capt. J. Gross, No. 94 Company, R. G. A., Agra, is transferred to the Home Establishment.

Capt. R. C. J. Alexander, No. 9 Company at Gibraltar is posted to No. 94 Company, R. G. A., at Agra.

Capt. W. L. O. Twiss, 1st Battalion, 9th Gurkhas, will succeed Capt. Alexander as Brigade Major, Nowshera, in March next.

Capt. Alexander, 11th Lancers, becomes Staff Captain, Jullunder, vice Capt. Johnston, 4th Cavalry, who resigns his appointment on 15th November.

Major D. A. Anderson, I. M. S., retires from 1st September, 1912.

Major G. R. De H. Smith, 29th Horse, is permitted to retire from 18th November, 1912.

Lt.-Col. Erck, 83rd Light Infantry, is permitted to reside out of India from 26th October, 1912.

An exchange has been approved between Lt. Longbotham, Leicestershire Regiment, and Lt. K. D. Harris, 72nd Punjabis. Lt. Longbotham is posted to the 72nd Punjabis.

29th Central India Horse.—Major W. D. Daunt, Squadron Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Lt-Colonel the Hon'ble H. D. Napier, C. M. G., permitted to retire.

Major A. S. Capper, Squadron Commander pro tem, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Lt-Colonel the Hon'ble H. D. Napier, C.M. G., permitted to retire.

Lieut. J. D. Crawford, 30th Punjabis, has been appointed Adjutant vice Captain J. Scruby vacated.

Lieut. W. E. James, 89th Punjabis has been appointed to officiate as Quartermaster.

Captain J. Scruby, 89th Punjabis, has been appointed to officiate as Double Company Commander.

The following moves of Officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps have been authorised, and are due to take effect before 16th September.

Captain C. Smith to proceed to Belgaum for charge of Brigade Laboratory.

Captain J. W. Houston to proceed to Bombay for charge of the Brigade Laboratory, Colaba.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave:—Captain A. G. Norman, Poona Volunteer Rifles, for 1 year in India from 12th September 1912. Major F. B. D. Broadrick, Royal Field Artillery, for 1 year, out of India. Captain A. Landen, 1st Bn. Northumberland Fusiliers, for 90 days, out of India. Colonel T. Grainger, C. B., Indian Medical Service, for 60 days, in India; Lieut. C. C. Bamber, 1st Bn. Warwickshire Regiment, for 6 weeks in India, on Medical certificate; 2nd-Lieut. E. M. Onslow, 1st Bn. Royal Warwickshire Regiment, for 1 month, in India; 2nd-Lieut. H. A. Wellesley, 2nd Bn. Norfolk Regiment, for 21 days in India; Captain M. P. Leahy, Royal Army Medical Corps, for 6 months, out of India; Colonel C. H. Ducat, General Staff Officer 1st Grade, 8th (Lucknow) Division, for 8 months, on Medical certificate.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave:—Major R. W. C. Blair, 123rd Rifles, for 3 months, on Medical Certificate. Major H. S. Shaw, 1st Bn., 6th Gurkhas, for 4 months on Medical Certificate Captain J. D'Oyly, 119th Infantry, for 4 months, on Private Affairs. Nursing Sister Miss F. Needham, Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India, has been granted an extension of leave to 31st October on Private Affairs.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to retire from the Service:—Bt-Colonel F. C. Grant Indian Army, with effect from 11th August 1912. Lt-Colonel W. A. W. Strickland, Indian Army, with effect from 6th November 1912. Lt-Colonel B. H. Dewing, 76th Punjabis, Indian Army, with effect from 1st October 1912.

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THE MAGIC SPELL OF GOLF.

BY

J. H. TAYLOR.

I suppose there are many reasons why people play golf, but to suggest that any other reason than the actual love for the game should be set forth as an inducement for people to begin to play seems very little short of treason to one who is already a golfer. As however it is only those who play golf that seem able to appreciate the fascination of it, it is obvious that some other method must be adopted to bring outsiders within the magic spell. That there is a magic spell will scarcely be disputed by anyone who is familiar with the wonderful progress the game has made, or who has seen the almost invariable conquest of all who have put themselves within its power.

THE AGE OF OVER-WROUGHT NERVES.

How many a casual beginner have I seen speedily develop into a most zealous lover of the game! I remember in particular a certain gentleman who had suffered such a severe loss that nothing seemed to be of any interest to him and life was almost a burden, coming into a clubmaker's shop and asking for one or two clubs and some balls, as he wanted to try knocking the ball about a little. He had been advised by some friends to take up golf; he made it quite clear to the shopkeeper that he would not need more than one or two, as he did not suppose anything would come of it. Well, from that time on he did very little else but play golf.

One cannot travel far in these days of extensive advertising without being reminded of the fact that we are living in an age of overwrought nerves, for the relief of which one specific after another claims to be invaluable. That our minds and bodies are constantly in need of toning up we are all ready to admit, but when I say that golf is the tonic par excellence for mind as well as muscle there will be some who doubt whether I can prove my case.

THE MAN OF BUSINESS.

Take the business man, struggling day by day with perplexing problems—trying to decide with best plan of campaign when the pros and cons of either side are so evenly balanced that there seems nothing to choose between them, striving to avert this disaster or overcome that difficulty; holding on when everything seems to be going wrong, and harassed withal by the thousand-and-one petty worries every business man is subject to, until with nerves strained almost to breaking-point, he becomes possessed with an uncontrollable longing to get out and away, he cares not whither, so long as it's away from business. Can one conceive of anything more refreshing and beneficial under such conditions as these, than a visit to the nearest golf course and a friendly match with a congenial member of the club? For a while he will forget that he has an office, the tension of the nerves will be relieved, and by the time the end of the round is reached he will be able to think more clearly and decide with better effect the right course to take in the weighty matters he has to deal with.

Even the man who is blase has a far better chance of regaining his lost interest on the golf course than in any other way that I know of. The whole surroundings of the golf links are delightfully invigorating and intensely natural, with nothing of the artificial in the production. The essentials necessary for the maintaining of a healthy body, and consequently a healthy mind are sunshine, fresh air, surroundings, and exercise.

THE SUN, THE SCENERY AND THE EXERCISE.

Golf courses are laid out in all kinds of places, but usually on the highest available land, and quite close to the sea, where one gets the air as free from taint as possible. In any case, the fact that so much ground is needed for a golf course gives one at least a large space to breathe in. The sun does not always shine even on a golf course I know full well, but we get our share of what is going, and when on a summer's day the heat is tempered by a cool breeze from the ocean, it makes one feel that after all life is really worth living. The golfer is not supposed to be much interested in scenery, but even so, the mere fact that the beautiful is all around him must add to his tranquility of mind and temperament, even though he may seemingly ignore it. Every time a golfer goes round an average-length golf course he walks at least four miles, in addition to which he swings his clubs a great many times, thereby bringing into play all the muscles of his body. For the average man to walk four miles in the ordinary course of business, or even for the walk's sake, would seem quite like a hardship, and at the end he would be very much fatigued; but the fascination of golf is such that even an old man can walk this distance without becoming at all unduly tired. It is surely the secret of successful exercising, even when the mind is bent on the attainment of some object which brings into play all the muscles of the body in such an easy and pleasant manner, in that, spite of the expenditure of a great deal of effort, there is no accompanying weariness or exhaustion.

THE OLD-AGE CURE.

To stand in a bedroom or gymnasium and exercise for any length of time with Indian clubs or dumb-bells, or any of the other paraphernalia generally used for such purposes, requires a lot of will power, and the mind having to be exercised to keep the body at its work, a great amount of energy sets in very speedily. Exercise is beneficial, fatigue is injurious; it therefore follows that the greatest benefit must be derived from exercise taken under such pleasant circumstances that the only hardship about it is having to stop. I have read that in India the machinery in large workshops is sometimes operated on the treadmill system by a number of men hired for the purpose. Sir Samuel Baker says he tried it for the fun of the thing, but was unable to persist for more than ten minutes though he was pretty sure that in his Ceylonese mountain camp the excitement of a boat chase often enabled him to exert the amount of muscular effort without any conscious trace of fatigue. It has been said that it is possible to walk away from a great many diseases, and, if this be so, then the ideal place for doing it is on the golf links. It does not matter whether you are young or old, as golf can be enjoyed equally by all kinds of people in all the varying stages of life. While the majority of games make such excessive demands on our strength that after we reach a certain age it is impossible to play them, golf can always be indulged in by a player so long as he is able to walk. It is a common sight on the links to see old men whom one would almost think were past walking at all, playing their one and two rounds a day, and I venture to say it is only the beneficial influence of the golf course that enables them to get about as they do.

THE JOYS OF THE GOLFER.

I cannot believe that it would be possible for a man, finding himself on an average sea-

side course, on some bright summer morning with the air thrilling with the perfume of wild thyme about which the bees are lazily humming, and feeling the spring of the greensward under his feet, not to experience some glow of new life. The story of a golfer being annoyed by the singing of the lark has been well circulated and seems to be long-lived, but surely it was started with malicious intention, and conveys a very distorted impression of the golfer. We all know the game demands the undivided attention, and he is none the less affected, if only in a subconscious manner, by the conditions which surround him, and though he may be short of something to blame for a missed putt, he will be in hard case if he cannot light on something nearer the earth and less agreeable than the song of a lark. It would be difficult to estimate the amount of good derived by the citizen of a town where there has been provided municipal links, on which, by the payment of a small fee, a found of golf may be enjoyed by any who feels so inclined. After a busy day in the office or store, or any place of confinement what a boon it is to be able to spend two or three hours in the evening on the links.

EVERY TOWN SHOULD HAVE ITS LINKS.

The pity is that more of these are not provided by the governing bodies of our cities, so that people who cannot afford to belong to a golf-club might still be able to get a game. That links of this kind are appreciated is proved by the number of players who avail themselves of the opportunity when it is afforded. A most notable instance is the Braid Hills Course, Edinburgh, where any one can play on the paymnt of two pence per round, and where thousands of people do play in a year.

For sometime past I have been assisting the London County Council in planning and making a links at Hainault Forest, which will be somewhat of the nature of the Braids Hills Course. Surely it is healthy sign when the governing body of the largest city of the world, having already one link of this kind, think it worth while to lay out a second; and I feel sure this example might be followed with very happy results by many other cities.

A HILL STATION IN SUMMER.

"Manek" writing in the "Wilsonian" thus describes Mahableshwar :—

Setting aside for a moment the idea of patriotism and love of Fatherland, we yet note with pleasure from the standpoint of nature knowledge, that a trip to "Mahableshwar" will carry in its train a boundless stock of information for the enthusiastic student of the Great Book of Nature. Ah! how natural is the tendency of every one of us to pick up some shining coins lying on the barren ground, if these are to be claimed by those who perchance come across them. How strange, then, is the fact that few of us "coin" real to the precious jewels and gems strewn in myriade over even a single square inch of this instructive earth!! With a little effort only, an eager student is able to find "wonders in every insect, beauties in every plant, records of past history in every pebble and boundless fertility in the barren soils of old."

While then we sit with ease in a railway car, we pass by scenes sometimes of surpassing beauty, and while on the tops of hills and mountains along the route, we command often magnificent prospects of objects down below in the valleys. Far off on the summit of these hills, the student of Indian History finds himself pleasantly situated among the ruins and hill-forts of the fell wers of Shivaji, and thus gets an excellent opportunity of moralising over the rise and fall of a great empire.

Nor is there any scarcity of religious associations. Among the ruins and relics of the Mahratta he finds tombs and temples and caves and minarets, thus affording the stranger at once an idea of how nations rise and fall in turn.

That this is an age of wonderful human progress can be at once proved as soon as our steam locomotive resigns its charge in favour of one of more intricate mechanism—the motor-car. This runs so smoothly, like a stream of water, along the road that even the villagers there, along with bullocks and other animals, run after the car to satisfy their curiosity.

On and on our car runs until we are at the foot of the hills, through which who knows how the car would penetrate! Refreshing our bodies here for the first time with the cool mountain breezes and cutting our way by it is wonderful trunk road on all the sheets of volcanic traps, we slowly ascend and realise on the spot what "going to the hills" means. But when the dangerous points and sharp curves are reached, we may only imagine what precious lives are carried by these skilful chauffeurs, at whose mercy we must be for the time being.

The air, we feel, gets rarer and rarer, the higher and higher we ascend. Now then, the hearts beat oftener too, and as the percentage of oxygen or ozone increases over the Ghats, and the cool breeze refreshes the tired brains, we say "we are at Mahableshwar." The climate, the bracing climate, there invites us, and we feel at home in a place which was once the home of wild bulls and tigers, once the battle-field of Shivaji and Afzulkhan; once again the Tirathe of the pre-historic Hindus of Maharashtra. It is a place of the god of Maha Bal or Mighty Steength, and the invisible deities really give vigour and strength to those who visit them there. Our eyes are at times highly delighted to see there a band of little white babies, in the children's garden, quite rosy in complexion, and healthy in body.

The sweet melodious chirping of the morning birds, the gay coloured strawberries and raspberries of English nature, but Indian birth, and the trampling of riders' horses forcing their way through the mist of early morn, all at once remind one so happily of something like the English climate. The long and pleasant drives and walks all round, ending at splendid view-points, add to the beauty of the place,—go where we like, east or west, north or south, we feel as if we go through one single lovely park. An early morning walk invariably makes speedy, and ample preparation for a hearty breakfast.

Mahableshwar is not without its humours. The first and foremost is that of the hotel-keeper. Having but a short season for visitors, he is daily troubled by a fresh stream of arrivals from below, and, poor fellow, having scanty knowledge of Adam Smith or Ingram, of demand and supply, becomes edgey and with mingled pleasure and irritation walks up and down his office room, with the perplexing question "Where to put them all." We can see then how nicely a single room, measuring a dozen feet square, becomes at once the bed-room sitting-room and sometimes dining-room of about half-a-dozen visitors. Then he has also to perform the duty of a magistrate or judge. He is at a loss to see what to do when he finds that two adjacent seats at the dining-table are occupied by a vegetarian and a flesh eater. One looks at the other with resentment, and he cannot but find that those who sit down at the table as friends often get up as bitter foes. Then, a bone of flesh becomes a bone of contention, and for the whole day our ears are deafened with the "pros" and "cons" of vegetable tonics and flesh proteids. Then, again, there are so many tonzolos with tongawallas and cartmen. They do as a matter of fact earn their whole year's income in the crowded months of April and May. At least their prices indicate this. We have, therefore, to walk more than we desire, and we often return tired and exhausted to the hotel. Miles after miles of daily walks very often result in reaction, and lo! we are sometimes very gently "laid up" only few days before we get down.

THE CHURCH IN INDIA.

Proposed Provincial Reorganization.

NEXT YEAR'S CENTENARY.

The historical development of the Anglican Church in India has followed in many respects the growth and consolidation of British rule, and of necessity the ecclesiastical organization has largely followed the civil organization, supreme and provincial, says the "Times." Next year will be the tercentenary of the beginnings of those regular ministrations to the European officials and soldiers from which the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment was evolved, even more gradually than our complete political control of the country. The year 1914 will be the centenary of the establishment of the first bishopric in India by the appointment of Bishop Middleton to Calcutta. Probably before this centenary is celebrated far-reaching changes will have been effected, deposing that See from the Metropolitan supremacy over the whole Province of India and Ceylon, which it has held without question, while Calcutta has remained the capital of British India. It is expected that a bishopric will be founded in the new city outside the present Delhi, and that among the most important buildings of the new capital, in the vicinity of Government House and the Council Chamber, a Cathedral will be built. The occupant of the See will perhaps become the Primate of the Church in India.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT.

Before indicating the nature of the proposals now under consideration, it is desirable to outline the development of the episcopate in India during the past century. Bishop Middleton went to Calcutta in 1814, in accordance with a clause in the East India Company's charter of the previous year; which set forth that whereas no sufficient provision had hitherto been made for the maintenance and support of the Church in the British territories of the East Indies and other parts within the limits of the East India Company's influence, it was expedient that a Bishop and Archdeacons for the three Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay should be appointed, and that their salaries should be paid by the Company. The Act gave the Crown power to vary the limits of the diocese, which originally included Australia as well as the whole of India, and in 1835, after the next renewal of the Company's charter, the diocese of Madras was constituted, and by Royal Letters Patent the Bishop of Calcutta was made Metropolitan of India and Ceylon, subject, nevertheless, to the general superintendence and revision of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Two years later the diocese of Bombay was formed. In 1845, a bishopric was also founded at Colombo, which did not come under the same administration as the rest of India. To this day the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay are the only Indian Bishops referred to in the Acts of Parliament relating to India, although between 1877 and 1903, bishoprics have been created successively at Rangoon, Lahore, Travancore and Cochin, Chota Nagpur, Lucknow, Tinnevelly, and Nagpur under the general authority whereby His Majesty may by Letters Patent vary the limits of the three older dioceses.

At the Provincial Synod held in Calcutta last February, a resolution was passed recommending that a bishopric should be constituted for the Telugu country, where over 300,000 natives have become Christians during the last 60 years, the legal status of the Bishop to be that of assistant to the Bishop of Madras. An Indian clergyman, the Rev. A. S. Azariah, was nominated to the Government, but the acceptance of this new departure, which has met with considerable criticism both in India and this country, has not yet been notified by the State.

SUGGESTED RECONSTITUTION.

It is apparent that the Government must be concerned from many points of view in the questions of episcopal reconstitution discussed at the Provincial Synod held in February last, under the stimulus of the great administrative changes announced at Delhi, and of the need for adapting the organization of the Church to them. The Bishops have resolved to summon clerical and lay delegates from the dioceses to attend as assessors at the next Episcopal Synod to be held in December, to give advice on the possibility and best method of Synodical government. They have also come to the conclusion that the time has arrived for considering whether the Province of India and Ceylon is not too large for adequate organization as one Province. Consequently, the Bishops decided to issue a memorandum, and to circulate it among the delegates of the next Synod, so that the question of the possible division of the Province might be before their minds. The arguments both for retaining the present provincial organization and for its division are briefly stated in the memorandum. It is clear the Metropolitan cannot efficiently make a personal visitation of all India every five years to make himself acquainted with the Bishops, clergy, leading laity, and local circumstances of the several dioceses, as contemplated by his Letters Patent.

The formation of a Southern Province with an Archbishop at Madras and its own Provincial Synod is put forward as a specially urgent need. But if this were the only division made the remaining Province would still labour under all the difficulties of distance and many of the difficulties of heterogeneity connected with the present Province. It is, therefore, suggested that there should be three Provinces, each having its Archbishop and Provincial Synod. This is understood to be the prevailing view, though the memorandum here, elsewhere, does not depart from its non-committal tone. By this threefold division the Southern Province would include the dioceses of Madras, Tinnevelly, Travancore and Colombo, together with any new sees that may be formed in Southern India. The Province of Calcutta would consist of the dioceses of Calcutta, Chota Nagpur, Assam, (when formed), and Rangoon; while the Province of Delhi would be formed by the dioceses of Lahore, Lucknow, Bombay, and Nagpur, with the new diocese of Delhi, formed by the partition of Lahore. The occupant of the new see would be Primate of all India, and as such would be in close touch with the Government. While, on the one hand, it is recognized that historical continuity suggests that the Metropolitan See should still be attached to Calcutta, on the other hand there is the convincing argument (which even the non-committal memorandum inferentially supports) that it is essential that the Metropolitan should reside where he will have frequent opportunities of personal intercourse with the heads of the Government of India.

It has been stated in some quarters that an early decision on these important questions may be expected; and it is known that they have been the subject of much discussion between the Indian Bishops in England this summer and the ecclesiastical authorities here. But having regard to the tentative nature of the memorandum referred to above and to the share of responsibility for the far-reaching changes contemplated which must attach to his Majesty's advisers, it seems unlikely that a decision will be reached before the further meeting of the Synod which is arranged to take place at the end of the year. In well-informed circles no doubt is entertained as to the necessity for great changes in the organization of the Church of India.

A notable indication of the conviction that the Church in India must be developed in new ways is found in the Bishop of Bombay's first visitation charge delivered in February last. Dr. Palmer, not only looks forward to the establishment of synodical self-government for the Church in India, but also to the exercise of greater liturgical liberty. The Book of Common Prayer, he has pointed out, is in some respects unsuited to the genius of the East, and, having taken counsel's opinion on the point, he holds that the decisions of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have no legal force in India. In view of the liberty thus claimed, the Bishop has expressed his desire that, with the approval of the Episcopal Synod of the Province, such changes in the public services may be made as would tend to the building up of the Church in India on its own lines. He maintains that it is a wrong policy to be content merely to transplant the Prayer-book and ritual of the Church of England to that great country with its widely different customs and traditions. It is too early to say what may be the result of such a policy, but there can be no doubt that Indian Churchmen themselves feel increasingly a desire to develop their Church life on lines more in harmony with their national sentiments, and such a movement, if it is guided with wisdom, would meet with much sympathy both in this country and among English Churchmen throughout India.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

A Totalizator Return of Rs. 850 for Rs. 10.

BROWN AGAIN WINS FOUR RACES.

The second day of the Big Meeting at Poona saw by far the largest attendance this season.

The stands were packed with eager sightseers and they certainly had a magnificent afternoon sport arranged for their benefit.

Sir George Sydenham Clarke and Lady Clarke paid an unofficial visit duly presenting the Aga Khan's Cup to the owner of Gunboat who defeated the well backed Vavasor by a short head. His Excellency took a great interest in the working of the Totalizator and no doubt was greatly pleased at the altered conditions of what was hitherto called the betting ring. It is probably the first time that the Governor of Bombay has strolled into the enclosure given over purely to investments on racing.

Takea altogether the seven events set down for decision produced good racing coupled with brilliant finishes and in one or two instances the Totalizator return startled even those who look to huge dividends. Now that the machines are falling into popular favour Rs. 850 for 10 rupees in the third event was undoubtedly something too good to be anticipated and the nine lucky backers of. "Pretty Good Sort" became for the time being "Rich beyond the dreams of Avarice."

Pretty Good Sort won by the shortest of headrand by no possible book form could he be made out to have a chance. It was Southall's first win of the season and to prove it was not exactly a fluke he contrived to stuff Gunboat first pass the post in the following race; again by a short head, not only collecting kudos for himself but the handsome Aga Khan Cup for Mr. Tom Scott and a nice return for the fortunate backers of Gunboat Rs. 117 for Rs. 10 invested.

Brown again showed his riding powers by catching the judge's eye no less than four times the remaining event falling to P. H. Kuhn who clearly proved that Terror is once more to be reckoned with considering the large attendance the total takings by the win and place totalizators were not as much as was expected. One can only account for the amounts by the fact that now the public look at the money they invest, and seeing same in hard cash are more careful in their transactions.

Results :—

THE INTERNATIONAL PLATE.—Winner receives Rs. 2.060, second Rs. 500 and the third Rs. 250.—Distance—5 furlongs.

Leo Grand 9st. 12lbs.....Brown 1
Kiora 7st. 10lbs.....Ferguson 2
Mandeville 7st.....Melsom 3

ALSO RAN.—Borgie 8-13 (Robinson); Regalia 8-11 (Pratt) Mauveron 7-11 (McGlone.)

THE RACE.—The G. flag fell to a good start, Kiora showing out from Leo Grand with Borgie last. At the bend Mandeville and Kiora were in front, but entering the distance Leo Grand took the lead and in a good finish won by a neck, three lengths between second and third.

TIME.—1min. 3 3-5secs.

TOTALISATOR.—Win Rs. 17, places Rs. 13 1-2 and Rs. 13 1-2.

H. H. THE FIRST AGA KHAN'S COMMEMORATION PLATE.—Winner Rs. 2,000, second, Rs. 500 and third Rs. 300. Distance—one mile and a quarter.

Messrs. J. M. Mistry and A. A. Rehman's Terror 8-12.....P. H. Kuhn 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Tajilmulook 9-10...Ferguson 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Money Gold 8-3.....Robinson 3

ALSO RAN.—Valens 8-12, Young Japan 8-4.

THE RACE:—From the start Money Gold took the lead with Young Japan in close attendance, Valens being last. Money Gold gave way letting up Tajilmulook who led at the turn. Nearing home Terror started racing and passing the favourite won easily by three lengths. Five lengths between second and third. Young Japan last.

TIME.—2 mins. 27 secs.

TOTALISATOR.—Win Rs. 30, places, Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 15-8.

THE AUTUMN PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 400, third Rs. 200. Distance, six furlongs.

Capt Fell and Mr. Wilson's Pretty Good Sort 8-2 Southall 1
Mr. F. M. Garda's Bombastic, 9-3.....Brown 2
Mr. E. C. Ramshaw's Sugar Loaf, 7-6..P. H. Kuhn 3

ALSO RAN:—Metal Boy, 9-2 (Ruiz); Solution 8-7 (Robinson); Tanagra, 8-5 (Firth); Airman, 8-4 (A Ferguson); Not Yet, 7-8 (A Kunn); and Lord Reay, 6-2 (Harrison.)

THE RACE.—An excellent start, the horses racing in a bunch until reaching the four furlong post when Metal Boy took a slight lead from Bombastic, rounding the bend Pretty Good Short began to draw up the leaders with Solution in close attendance. From the distance a magnificent struggle in which Pretty Good Sort lasted out and won by a short head from Bombastic, Sugar Loaf beating Solution for third place.

TIME.—1 min. 16 secs.

TOTALISATOR.—Win Rs. 850; places, Rs. 49; Rs. 16-8 and Rs. 41-8.

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP.—Cup value £100, and Rs. 8,250; winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 1,500, third Rs. 750. Distance, one and a half miles.

Mr. T. Scott's Gunboat 7-11 ..... W. Southall 1
Sir A. A. Apcar's Vavasar 8-8 .....P. H. Kuhn 2
Mr. Kelso's Hilarity 9 .....J. Ruiz 3

ALSO RAN.—Mayfowl 9-7, (L. C. Hoyt) Victo 9-3, (Robinson) Goat of Arms 8-12, (Fisher) Saxonite 8-11, (Pratt) The Loaf 7-13, (Brown) Black Douglas 7-10, (Firth) Pelargonium II 7-10, (A. Kuhn) Langton 7-6, (McGlone) and Valerius 7-6 (Ferguson.)

THE RACE.—From a ragged start Mayfowl and Hilarityiled with Vavasor well placed Victo who got away badly acting as whipper in at the six furlongs. The Loaf drew up to the leaders but dropped back at four furlongs, where Hilarity was well in front. Rounding the bend. Vavasor drew but followed by Gunboat and in a very hard finish the latter won by a short head. Hilarity three lengths away third.

TIME.—2mins. 38 4-5secs.

TOTALISATOR.—Win, Rs. 117, places, Rs. 30-8 Rs. 13-8. Rs. 89-8.

THE ARAB PONY DERBY.—Rs. 3,000 winner Rs. 750, second Rs. 350. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Lion's Pendil 9-10 .....Brown 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Raspberry 8-3 .....Ruiz 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Galiard 9-2 .....Ferguson 3

ALSO RAN:—Sweden 8-13, (Robinson) Fado 8-10, (L. C. Hoyt) and Reminder 7-8, P. H. Kuhn.

THE RACE:—Galiard led from Pendil with Sweden last Rounding the bend Pendil drew to the front and throwing off a weak challenge by Galiard won a very easy race by two lenghts; Raspberry who came very fast at the finish beating his stable companion Galiard for second place.

TIME.—11min. 22 3-5secs.

TOTALIZATOR.—Win Rs. 14-8 places Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 32.

THE POONA PLATE.—Rs. 5,000 to the winner, Rs 1,250 second Rs. 600 third.—Distance five furlongs.

Mr. F. M. Garda's Lumination 8-5 ..... P. Brown 1
Mr. M. Goouldass' Soultline 8-5.....Robinson 2
Messrs. A. S. Oomer and Lion's Merry Spinner 8-5.....Ruiz 3

ALSO RAN.—Hoppner 8-5 (Ferguson), Hackles Girl 7-13 (Firth) Malmsey 7-7 (Southall), and Meddling 7-2 (H. H. Kuhn.)

THE RACE.—From an even start Merry Spinner made place with Soultline next and Lumination third. In the straight Lumination went to the front and camein an easy winner by half a length same distance between second and third. Time—1min. 1 3-5secs.

TOTALISATOR—Win Rs. 41-8, Places Rs. 18 1-2 and Rs. 15 1-2.

THE DEALERS PLATE.—Rs 1,500 to winner Rs. 400 to the second and Rs. 200 third. Distance —one mile.

Mr. R. R. B's Abdul Malik 9-2 .....Brown 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Gowahajmer 9-2 ...Robinson 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Lookman 9-5 .....Ferguson 3

ALSO RAN.—Arsud 7-13, (A. Kuhn) Mulrood 8-13, (Ruiz) Gafal 7-9 (Etul,) and Mexico 7-8 (A. Hoyt.)

THE RACE.—Lookman headed the field from the start with Assad and Gopal second and third; at the bend Abdul Malik came through and taking a clear lead won very easily by 3 lengths; half a length between second and third. Mexico was last all through.

TIME.—1 min 56 secs.

TOTALISATOR.—Win Rs. 29 1-2; places, Rs. 20 and Rs. 150.

NASIK GOLF WEEK.

The Captain's Cup and Ladies Competitions.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPT. 11.

The principle event of the week was begun on Wednesday morning when various couples played off for the challenge shield and gold medal for which there is a good entry of twenty.

Gatehouse was playing steadily in his match against E. Aitken, and won by four up and three to play. At one time he was five holes ahead, but Aitken got him down to two.

Adair and Lowson were both playing on the top of their form and the game was anybody's up to the last hole but one, which Adair got in three to Lowson's four and won the match two up and one to go.

Monteath from Poona easily defeated Montgomery 6 up and five, and Gittins found Sanderson off his game winning on the thirteenth green by 6 up and five. Abercrombie had very little opposition from Nicholls. The former is just now playing in fine form and he also won 6 up and five.

Coombs was drawn to play against Scott, who failed to put in an appearance, and the former, therefore, had a walk over.

The match between Busch and Loundes resulted in a win for the former. Loundes lost his ball at the first hole and, therefore, lost the hole. Busch also wins the second, but Loundes took the next two. Loundes drove out of bounds at the fifth and as Busch was on the green in two he gave up the hole to the long hole. Busch was out of bounds with his second shot, but eventually won the hole and was four up at the turn. Playing steadily he was dormy six and won 6 up and 4 to play.

Several matches were also played off for the Captain's Cup Jacob who is rather let in with a handicap of 10 strokes easily defeated Curry by 8 up and 6.

Cornish had a level game with Palmer which he won on the last green.

Kidd was not playing well to start with, but improved as the round progressed and won from Mould 5 up and 4 to play. Holmes and Jackson were all square up to the last hole which the former won by holing a long putt. Luck also won on the last green defeating Traill two up.

Gilbert and Owen had a tough fight, the latter was three up at the, Idgarh. Gilbert then played up well and won the next four holes. Owen squared the match at the 14th, and winning Port Arthur in four was four up. The next two holes were halved. Owen won the last making him two up.

LATER.

The ladies' competition was against bogey under handicap. Mrs. Montgomery, playing two steady rounds, won the first prize, being one down to the Colonel on the eighteen holes, while Mrs. Marshall Reid was second, two down.

Results :—

Mrs. Montgomery	1 down.
Mrs. Marshall Reid	2 down.
Mrs. Norman	4 down.
Mrs. Luck.	4 down.
Mrs. Dodgson	4 down.
Mrs. Cameron	5 down.
Mrs. Godfrey	6 down.
Miss Underhill	6 down.
Miss Harrison	8 down.
Miss Holmes	8 down.
Miss Mould	8 down.
Miss Fredaux	8 down.
Mrs. Lowson	8 down.
Miss Heaton	8 down.

Four matches in the handicap foursomes were decided. Jacob and Garrett, who have a very liberal handicap, beating Gatehouse and Palmer 6 up and 5 to play. Abercrombie and Adair, the pair that one looked upon as likely to be the ultimate winner defeated Lynch Blosse and Fitzherbert, 4 up and 2 to play. Nicholls and Smith, who were playing a very strong game won from Kidd and Jackson by 6 up and 4 to play and Scott and Owen had an easy win over Lowndes and Montgomery who were very much off their game, by 5 up and 3 to play.

Boyd and Kennedy played off their match in the first round of the Challenge Shield, when the former won 2 up and 1 to play.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

Junior Tournament.

BYCULLA E. S. (3). CATHEDRAL H. S. (0).

In the replayed tie yesterday morning, the Bombay Educational School defeated the Cathedral High School by three goals to nil. Play was one sided and the game almost devoid of interest.

ST. MARY'S "A" 5; ST. MARY'S "B" 1.

The second round of the Junior Rovers' Tournament was played yesterday evening at the Cooperage, between the A. and B. teams of St. Mary's School, Byculla.

During the first half the game was even, "A" team pressed a little while, and the play was transferred to the "A" team's goal; there pressure was relieved by Averine. A good shot from Menezes at a difficult angle well beat the goalkeeper. For the B team a good run was made by Ross on the extreme left, but the goalkeeper safely negotiated the shot. In the second half after a short scrimmage near the goal a kick from Wilkins scored a second goal for the "A" team while a good run up the field by W. Wilkins secured a third goal. The "A" team continued to press hard and fourth and fifth goals was scored. The "B" side towards time pressed hard and obtained a solitary goal just as time was up.

"A" team ..... 5 goals.
"B" team ..... 1 goal.

"A" team—H. Stokes, goal Johnstone, B. and Moura A., backs; Rozario J. Pope L. and Mercado T., halves; Stephens P., Wilkins W. (Captain), Hogan H., Menezes F., and Cowper, forwards.

"B" team—Moura G. goal; Avarin A. and Najib K. backs; Regnaud J., Younas M. and Angourley T., halves; and Ross K., Wilkings G., Hassett W., Noronha P. and Carvalho, forwards.

BOMBAY MUD SPORTS.

After is blank week on account of the Rugby Tournament, the Bombay Gymkhanas and sports were resumed yesterday evening before a good-eyed crowd. A usual programme was carried out, with the exception of the scurry, which could not be run owing to failing light. Results :—

Tent-pegging: 1, J. W. Knight-Bruce; 2, R. F. R Cooke; 3, J. Roberts.

Ladies riding at the ring: 1, Mrs. Wagstaff; 2, Mrs. Richardson; 3, Miss Dunsford.

Jumping: 1, J. R. Landon; 2, Robinson; 3, L. Graham.

V. C. Race: 1, Stewart and Watts; 2, L. Graham and B. May.

Chatty Race: 1, Miss Pike and J. W. Knight-Bruce; 2, Mrs. McCausland and R. F. R. Cooke.

POLO.

There will be a game on the Bombay maidan to-day, at 5-30.

HAVE YOU THELMA? This is the question we hear many times a day from admirers of good perfume. THELMA has more admirers than the most popular young lady. It MADON, SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S, Crawford Market, Bombay.

YACHTING AT NAINITAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAINI TAL, SEPT. 11.

The result of the first race between representatives of the Naini Tal and Bombay Yacht Clubs was that Naini Tal boats took, the first, second and third places. The "Kestrel" of Bombay had bad luck in fouling a buoy, when leading.

BANGALORE MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HEBBAL CAMP, SEPT. 11.

There was a thunderstorm last night, with heavy rain from eight o'clock to one. Several tents came down. The pole of my own tent went through the canvas, and this morning projected a foot and a half above it.

This morning is hot and cloudy which prevented high scoring, the only shooting being unlimited at a thousand yards.

LATER.

At the S. I. Rifles Association meeting the Lloyd Lindsay (British Army) results are :—A. B. and C. Squadrons, 7th Hussars, with scores 75, 65 and 64 respectively.

The other teams competed the same event for the Indian Army and it was won by D. Squadron of the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers with 95 points, "A" Squadron of that Regiment being second with 90 and "D" Squadron of the 20th Deccan Horse third, with 81 points.

The Hebbal Stakes Jump event for Infantry and Staff Officers went to the 108th Infantry with 35 points. The Cameron Highlanders were second with 21 points.

The Field practice event, unknown distances, in Maligal Valley, was won by the G.I.P. Railway Volunteers who put up the best regimental aggregate among team pairs. The best pair were U. L. Instructor Smith and Lance Sergeant Williams, G. I. P. Railway, 16 points.

The same event for Indian Army was annexed by 95th Russell's Infantry with 17 points.

CALCUTTA POLO CLUB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 11.

The Calcutta Polo Club, which is believed to be the oldest European Polo Club in existence, completes the first fifty years of its life next cold weather and a prospectus has just been issued of the jubilee Tournament which will be held in celebration of the event during Christmas week.

A cup will be presented by the Governor of Bengal and the tournement will also carry with it the I. P. A. championship for 1912-1913.

The Calcutta Turf and Polo Clubi will give special grants to cover travelling charges to teams and railway concessions are also announced.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Land in Western Australia.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As you doubtless have thousands of readers who ponder over the problem of their children's future, permit me to recount what two of us did last year. Early in 1911, the "Times" (London) published a small paragraph of ten lines or so, commending the new land settlement scheme issued by the Midland Railway of Western Australia, as the most attractive that they had heard of.

I sent to Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, for the papers; and Mr. Barber, the Secretary, forwarded a pictorial pamphlet, which showed that 400 acres cleared, fenced, etc., would cost £1,600 of which £160 must be paid down as a deposit, the rest to be paid in 15 years.

A friend of mine, Capt. Farley, who was retiring from the service of The India General S. S. Co; started off, saw the land, and inspected many desirable lots with a practical farmer, who recommended two 400 acre blocks close to the Cooron Railway Station.

I went out in August, and satisfied myself that the whole scheme is bona-fide, as the land is virgin soil within the coastal rain-belt.

Capt. Farley settled on the land with his wife and children, had the land cleared, sowed wheat, built a house, spent £1,000; and now he has a crop worth £6 an acre. £2,400 on his 400 acres.

Wheat is an absolutely certain crop.

Next year, he will take up another 400 acres, and yet another 400 in 1914.

At the end of 1915, he will have a freehold farm of 1,200 acres fully paid for. The practice of experts is to get this grand crop one year, to put it under grass for sheep the second year and to leave it idle the third year, so that 1,200 acres bring in about £1,200 a year clear profit. The Land Agent of the Railway has written to me by this mail :—

"Dear Mr. Macdonald, you will be pleased to know that there is every prospect of a magnificent season on the midland; and crops all along the line including Farley's could hardly look better.—Yours faithfully,

JAMES GARDINER."

The authorities of the Railway have assured me that they will treat my friends as well as they have treated us, so I propose to form a Syndicate from the 1st of January next, to take up as much of the district as possible, with our farms as a centre.

I should prefer to hear from people who can command £1,000; but those who can put in only £100 may also come in.

A man may join as a full member of the Syndicate, in which case he will own a freehold farm; and in a few years will get 50 per cent interest on his investment; or he may elect to take 10 per cent interest, without risk.

All investments have the guarantee of a freehold title to the land.

I shall be glad to give full information to any reader of "The Bombay Gazette." I am not an agent of the Railway I get no secret commission I pay my deposit like any other farmer. I feel so pleased at having "struck oil" that I should like to help others to provide for their families; but I do hope, Sir, that only those who wish to join the Syndicate will send for the illustrated pamphlet, which gives all particulars, as I have but two with me here, and only a dozen in Dacca.

Trusting that you, Sir, will permit me to make known to your readers this land-settlement in a temperate climate.—I am, etc.,

J. MIDDLETON MACDONALD,
Chaplain of Gulmarg.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement Traffic of earnings for week ending 31st Aug. 1912.

		Miles Open.	Total for the period.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate cargs for week ending 31st Aug. 1912					
G. I. P. Ry.	a	2791·13	1211200	9187700	10398900
A.-D.-C. Ry.	b	125·83	42230	314200	356400
Baran Kotah Ry.		40·29	4800	38500	38300
Total...		2957·25	1258300	9535400	10973600
Earnings for corresp. 7 days ending 31st Aug. 1911					
G. I. P. Ry.		2791·68	950537	8000633	8951220
A.-D.-C. Ry.		125·68	35663	280617	316280
B.-K. Ry.		40·29	2289	21697	23980
Total...		2957·63	9884 9	8303007	9291486
Inc. or Dec.	G.I.P.R.	.....	+260673	+1187007	+1447680
	A.D.C.R.	— 0·55	+ 6537	+ 33583	+ 40120
	Baran-Kotah P.	+ 0·17	+ 2511	+ 11803	+ 14314

a Altered from 2791-68 to 2791-13 as per final audited return of traffic for 30th June 1912.

b Altered from 125-99 to 125-83 as per final audited return of traffic for 30th June 1912.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

Sir Philip and Lady Grey Egerton, of Oulton Park, Cheshire, are paying a visit to India and the East.

When Mr. Justice Robinson proceeds on long leave shortly, Mr. L. M. Parlett, now acting Judge, Chief Court, Rangoon, will officiate for him.

The immigration of Chinsse into the Straits Settlements is evidently increasing to an enormous extent. The State of Selangor alone reports a considerable influx, the surplus, after deducting emigrants, being 12,291.

A lady doctor in the Punjab says that people there sometimes get bitten by a harmless snake and after a time crave to be bitten again. The people, she says, keep snakes to satisfy the craving by encouraging them to bite when they feel like it.

Bishop J. E. Robinson, of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, is on his way to India, travelling by way of Japan and China. The work in Malaysia is under his supervision and he will spend some time there before proceeding to Bangalore.

It is said that at the State entry of H. E. the Viceroy at Delhi no less than five battalions which served in the Mutiny will be in service and attendance, and that all the Indian chiefs who took part in the Mutiny will be invited on that occasion to Delhi.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the proposal to place Mr. A. C. Barber, Economic Botanist to the Madras Government, in charge of the sugarcane "breeding station" at Coimbatore, with the object of improving the "breed" of cane in India generally.

On the 2nd instant sixteen elephants walked, without being driven, into the kraal that is being held at Panamure in Ceylon. If Indian "rogues" could be as easily captured and in such numbers there would be less damage done.

Mr. Lionel Collins will act as delegate of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce at the fifth International Congress of Chambers of Commerce which is being held at Boston, Massachusetts during the present month.

Mr. W. E. M. Campbell of the Indian Civil Service, in consequence of a relapse had to be taken again to Ramsay Hospital at Naini Tal on the 6th of September and have another operation performed. This operation went off well and he is progressing favourably.

The Corporation of Madras evidently do not have the ten-minutes' limit for speeches. At a special meeting of that body last Monday, we read that Mr. Natesan "made a long speech which lasted about an hour and a quarter."

The water scarcity problem in the rural tracts is engaging the attention of the officials in Assam. Enquiries are being made into the cause of scarcity of good drinking water in Sylhet which resulted in an outbreak of malaria in Moulvi Bazar town and neighbouring villages.

The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, accepting the recommendation of the Committee under the presidency of Col. Popham Young, has dismissed Mr. Pahu Ram, Extra Assistant Judicial Commissioner, from service with effect from 8th January 1912.

Calcutta is about to lose a very recent addition to its periodical literature, namely, the "Comrade" the weekly organ of Maulvi Mohamed Ali that decided to move to Delhi where he will be in closer touch with the Government, whose proceedings have been recorded and criticised with breeziness and ability.

Erric Guseppi, the Italian miner of Champion Reef, Kolar Gold Fields, who fell over a bridge at the Bowringpet railway station and sustained serious injuries to his head and was not expected to survive has been cured and discharged from hospital. His recovery is considered as a sort of miracle.

Ganesh Narain Mahisri, merchant of Rungpur East Bengal, has served a notice on Mr. Aboni Csunder Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate, claiming Rs. 10,000 as damages for the allegation that he was a "loafer and forger" made by the Deputy Magistrate when the merchant appeared before him in a land acquisition case.

Orders were sent out on Thursday to the men selected from the various Indian regiments for the Governor's Bodyguard to present themselves in Calcutta ready for duty. Seventy-two men have been selected, and it is hoped to have the whole complement quartered in Calcutta in about a fortnight's time. The seventy horses required for the Bodyguard will be chosen at the Saharanpur depot

It is nearly six years since Messrs. Shrager Bros. of London, and various establishments in Australia, India, Egypt, and the Far East, failed with liabilities amounting to upwards of £220,000. Messrs. John and Adolphe Shrager have recently applied for their discharge, which has been granted, with a suspension of two years and two years and three months respectively.

With regard to the Metropolitan's proposed tour, his lordship has been obliged to defer his departure for Colombo till the 11th instant, and to omit, for the present, his proposed tour in Orissa, as the train journey from the south is considered too long for his lordship to undertake. His lordship will, therefore, return to Calcutta on the 9th October, and make the tour of Orissa later.

Fifteen teams have so far entered for the Durand football tournament. They are:—The South Lancashires' Royal Scots, Black Watch, Gordon Highlanders, Connaught Rangers, West Ridings, Lancashire Fusiliers, 3rd King

THE WEATHER.

Vagaries of the Bombay Monsoon.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 11.

The Bombay monsoon remains unusually inactive, and has given more rain in central parts of the country, but less in North-East India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, fairly general in the centre and east of the Central Provinces, Bengal, Lower Burma and local in Mysore. A few falls also occurred in Gujarat and Bihar.

Principal amounts are :—Ootacamund, 1 inch; Bangalore, and Seoni, 2; Pendra, one and a half; Darjeeling, 1; Cox's Bazaar, Daubri, and Shillong, one and a half; Cherrapunji, 4; Kyaukpyu, 2; and Port Blair, one and a half.

Forecast : No change of importance.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

A shock of slight intensity at its origin, about 2,000 miles away, was recorded in Simla, at half-past six this morning.

RAINFALL STATISTICS.

IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In Cts	Expla-nade In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba In Cts
Previously registered	52 19	52 22	52 66	48 41
Wednesday, 12th Sept.....	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Total	53 19	52 22	52 66	48 41
Same date last year.....	51 83	54 43	54 95	45 71

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL, SEPT. 11.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1910.	Corpdg. Total 1911.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0 00	48 72	58 11	47 23

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the last 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire(10th)	94·2	79·5	...	...
Jask (10th)	93·8	76·8	...	...
Muscat (10th)	94·3	78·1	...	0·26
Multan	100·3	77·0	...	4·50
Rawalpindi	97·9	64·9	...	13·97
Lahore	102·4	79·2	...	10·29
Sirsa	96·8	?	...	10·21
Ambala	92·5	70·9	...	25·74
Delhi	90·0	73·8	...	27·71
Agra	92·0	73·0	...	21·64
Mainpuri	96·8	73·1	...	29·01
Jhansi	89·0	72·5	...	27·37
Cawnpore	91·2	72·9	...	26·91
Allahabad	90·1	74·0	...	23·52
Jacobabad	102·5	75·3	...	1·09
Karachi	87·0	78·0	...	3·17
Ajmer	86·8	75·2	...	12·77
Jaipur	91·2	6·6	...	27·93
Kotah	88·6	76·1	...	23·58
Bikaner	89·0	72·0	...	20·08
Dwarka	84·8	78·4	...	22·71
Veraval	84·6	77·8	...	27·66
Rajkot	86·6	67·8	...	31·46
Bhavnagar Para	91·5	?	0·02	39·00
Surat	86·9	72·1	...	52·70
Ahmedabad	90·6	73·7	0·48	38·21
Deesa	88·2	70·4	...	21·34
Rutnagiri	82·4	67·0	...	42·61
Indore	84·5	66·1	...	25·19
Jubbulpore	86·3	72·3	...	38·33
Saugor	84·8	67·1	...	25·88
Hoshangabad	87·6	70·4	...	32·74
Khandwa	89·2	71·6	...	13·88
Akola	92·7	72·1	...	19·38
Amroti	91·8	72·3	...	17·43
Nagpur	91·1	72·8	0·14	42·20
Chanda	92·5	75·5	...	43·28
Raipur	94·7	75·6	0·80	41·67
BOMBAY	81·7	75·4	...	48·41
Ratnagiri	81·3	74·4	...	55·94
Mahabaleshwar	84·0	73·7	...	87·16
Karwar	88·7	71·5	...	88·02
Malegaon	92·4	68·1	...	10·97
Ahmednagar	92·1	66·0	...	6·79
Poona	85·0	64·3	...	12·75
Sholapur	95·8	72·6	...	9·16
Bijapur	91·2	69·3	...	5·71
Belgaum	79·3	66·5	...	58·94
Aurangabad	89·4	66·7	...	14·45
Nizamabad (Indur)	91·4	75·7	...	28·24
Hyderabad	92·3	74·2	...	16·03
Mangalore	84·8	74·8	...	121·94
Calicut	83·3	74·1	...	107·88
Cochin	84·7	75·7	...	89·60
Coimbatore	88·0	72·0	...	26·55
Mercara	92·8	76·2	...	25·99
Bellary	92·0	70·3	...	6·69
Cuddapah	100·2	?	...	7·07
Madras	92·0	77·5	...	9·39
Bangalore	86·3	68·8	1·90	15·89
Coimbatore	93·4	68·3	...	4·65
Trichinopoly	98·1	77·8	...	5·06
Nagapatam	90·7	78·7	...	4·15

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wedesday, the 11th Sept, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded at Lahore and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the north Punjab and in excess at Sirsa. Maximum temperature is in defect at Lahore and in excess at Rawalpindi ; the minimum is in excess at Lahore and in defect in the east Punjab and the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme southern districts and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Night temperature is in defect ; day temperature is also below normal at Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and the adjacent parts of west Rajputana, and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Minimum temperature is in defect at Kotah ; the minimum is in defect at Bikaner and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Ahmedabad records 0·48" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual at Indore and damper at Surat. Day temperature is in excess at Rajkot and Neemuch; night temperature is in defect except on the west Kathiawar Coast.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the south-eastern districts; Nagpur has had 0·14" and Raipur 0.80." Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is generally in slight excess in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is generally in defect. Maximum temperature is in defect at Nizamabad and in excess elsewhere.

General Remarks.—Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Nagpur and Raipur are the only stations reporting rainfall of importance to-day. The rainfall at Bangalore has been fairly heavy.

Some showers may occur in the Madras Deccan, south Hyderabad, Mysore and on the north Madras Coast, and possibly in the south-east Central Provinces.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) 11th September, was 29·890 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 10 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge, be different from 47 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

THE TWO SERVICES.

The first selections are being made of candidates for the rank of "acting mate" under the new promotion scheme. The educational and other qualifications of young warrant officers and petty officers are so good that the difficulty which confronts those who have to recommend candidates for commissioned rank is not who to select, but who not to select. Very careful discrimination has consequently to be exercised, particularly with reference to petty officers, who, subject to their passing examinations in gunnery and torpedo, will at once be rated acting mates and will study for six months at Greenwich College in navigation and "allied subjects." Although the recommendations of seagoing captains are indispensable, they are required to be supported by a committee or officers serving in the fleets and squadrons from which candidates are chosen, and a further safeguard is provided by all recommendations having to be finally approved by the Admiralty. Inasmuch as the successful candidates will in the space of about a year have advanced from the mess deck to the ward room, it is very desirable that the selections should be made on the principle of the survival of the fittest, and this will probably result from the eliminating process to which the candidates will be subjected.

The fully commissioned battleships of the British and German Fleets stand at this moment in the proportion of 37 to 22 respectively. The British total comprises the four Duncans, which are about to be based on Gibraltar, and will, therefore, at our "averaged moment" be quite four days steaming from the North Sea ; and the German total has been raised to its present strength by the commissioning of the first instalment of five ships for service in the new Third Squadron, which at Germany's selected moment," in or after 1914, will, be at its full strength of eight all-big-gun units. Ship for ship in heavy gun fire the superiority in our favour at present may be fairly assessed at 25 per cent, but taking the offensive and defensive qualities of the two fleets into account, it is impossible to claim that a measurable advantage resides on the British side.

There is always a danger that the public may be lulled into a feeling of false security by comparable totals and the counting of noses, with a view to showing a squadron for squadron or a ship for ship superiority, whereas the true basis of comparison rests upon a system of fleet organisation which, at the selected moment, will permit of an immense superiority of fighting power being disposed to the best strategical advantage. In this connection it is impossible to resist the conclusion that the scheme which the First Lord announced in March, viewed in the light of Germany's latest amended Navy Law, falls short of what is essential to security in home waters by a squadron, which would give us 33 fully-manned ships at our "average moment" to Germany's 29 at her "selected moment."

The intricacies of the Insurance Act are not being felt less in the Navy than in other places in the United Kingdom. The difficulty is not so much with those men who had enrolled themselves under the White Ensign before the 15th of July, 1912, but lies rather with the Naval Reserves and new entries. A somewhat involved set of instructions in respect to the insurance payments for men of the Pensioner the Royal Fleet, and Royal Navy Reserves are being worked by the clerical staff, who have often great difficulties in meeting special cases when those Reservemen come up for their periodical drills in seagoing vessels. Possibly these will wear down to smoothness as time advances, but the initial difficulties are largely increasing official correspondence, as the intricacies of the Act are no more understood by the plain man afloat than by the plain man ashore. Fortunately one of the mottoes of the Navy is that "no difficulty baffles great zeal." As regards new entrants, their insurance books have to be produced before final entry, and the case of those that have been unemployed durings the whole period that the Act has been in operation are compelled to seek assistance from the Board of Trade employment exchanges where unemployment cards can be obtained. All cards are handed to the paymaster's department of the ship, or establishments, and are kept by the authorities, being sent from ship to ship as the men are drafted and moved, until they are discharged to the shore, when their cards are handed back to them, if other arrangements have not already been made in connection with approved societies outside of the service.

The War Office subsidy scheme for petrol-driven motor lorries has now been issued. Two classes are provided for—namely, those capable of carrying loads of 3 tons and 30 cwt. respectively. Those accepted for enrolment will be subsidised for a period of three years, and the owner will receive both a purchase premium and an annual subsidy. The two will work out to a sum of £110, spread over the three years, during which time certain conditions must be fulfilled, especially in regard to inspection. Enrolment permits the lorry to be compulsorily purchased whenever the Army Reserve is called out on permanent service but the War Office cannot require it to be hired for manœuvres. The price to be paid is based on the original actual purchase price, after making a deduction for depreciation and adding 25 per cent. to the value thus arrive at the total being within certain limits

The new gun for the French horse artillery is at length about to make its appearance. M. Millerand says the experiments have lasted far too long already, and he prefers to have an imperfect gun at once rather than wait ten years for an ideal one. The gun is of 75mm. calibre, firing the same 16lb. shell as the field gun, but with a velocity of only 1550f. s. It is on 4ft. 8in. wheels, and weighs 18cwt. in action with shield, and 27 cwt. limbered up ; it has the independent line of sights, traverses 100mm. on the axletree, and has an improved rapid fuse-setting machine. The principal objection to the gun seems to be the weight of the shell, which is excessive for horse artillery. The object is to enable the field artillery shell to be used ; but, since the cartridges are not interchangeable, the field artillery fixed ammunition cannot be used for the horse artillery gun. It is not improbable that the weight of the shell will be reduced to 14.3lb.

With reference to the Australian Artillery, it is word stated that a substantial increase is in contemplation. Besides the regular army, the Imperial forces include a second line, consisting of the Austrian Landwehr and Hungarian Honved. The second line has no guns, but the Hungarians now propose to raise additional batteries of artillery to complete their force. The Honved consists of 94 battalions and 10 cavalry regiments, and it is now intended to add 48 gun batteries, 16 howitzer batteries, and 6 horse batteries. The two latter are to have steel guns, but the field gun will probably be a bronze gun identical with that issued to the regular artillery.

The French have been experimenting a Chartres with a biplane carrying a Rouget transmitter and hanging wire 110ft. long, weighing together 70lb. The dynamo is coupled to the aeroplane motor, and a transformer inserted, which raises the voltage to the 30,000 required for sending. There is a safety device for quickly reeling up the hanging wire before landing, or for cutting it if necessary. The station erected at the Chartres Aerodrome was a small one, with a 100f. antenna at a height of only 30ft. The biplane described a circle of about 100 miles, round Chartres, the maximum distance being 30 miles, and it was found that communication was easy and certain throughout. But it is to be doubted whether under war conditions, with a dozen other planes, friendly and hostile, all sending at once even the most careful selective tuning would ensure certainty of tranmission.

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Continental tyres were victorious in the Targa Florio 1911 and 1912, the Coupe d'Espagne 1912 and in the Motor Derby, the Grand Prix de France 1911.

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In the Austrian Alpine contest 1912, 17 out of the 24 prize winners completed the journey over 2400 Km on Continentals. The winner of the competition from Berlin to Morocco used Continentals.

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A cheerful, bright way of looking at things, a brisk activity which easily enables her to do almost as much as two ordinary persons, are some of the *immediate benefits* Mrs. Parker derived from Phosferine. Like most hard-working mothers, Mrs. Parker never found time to look after herself, and, as is always the case, suddenly broke down under the strain of endless household activities. Sudden noises caused her to tremble in feeble distress, gloomy fears assailed her, neuralgia and sleeplessness tortured her nerves relentlessly, and it was from this depth of misery that Phosferine raised Mrs. Parker. That this immediate effect was achieved by *two doses* of Phosferine, and Mrs. Parker's cure *made permanent* by a continuance of the tonic, demonstrates that with the aid of Phosferine any husband can save his wife from innumerable distresses.

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Mrs. A. Parker, 3, Linden Grove, Nunhead, writes:—"I got into a fearfully low nervous state through working too hard and overtaxing my strength. Any loud noise or a sharp knock at the door would throw me into a state of trembling and helplessness. I was always imagining all kinds of evils, and worrying about trifles. Neuralgia racked me with pain day and night, and prevented me from obtaining any rest. I got so worn and dejected that I could have cried, out of sheer misery. My husband persuaded me at last to take some Phosferine, and the effect was simply marvellous; the pains not only ceased, but *I have had no return since*. It seemed more like magic than anything else that a few drops of Phosferine could produce such a change. I kept on with it, and I began to gain strength; the neuralgia disappeared for good, the nervousness, dejection, and worry left me, and now I feel quite well."—Nov. 17, 1911.

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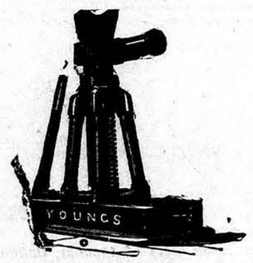

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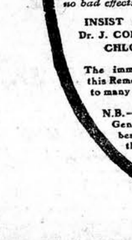

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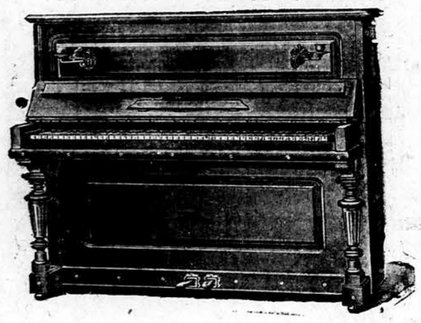
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